Second Series, Vol. XLV, No. 12

Wednesday, August 17, 1960
Sravana 26, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(*Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[Second Series, Vol. XLV, August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)]

No. 11.—*Tuesday, August* 16, 1960/*Sravana* 25, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 392, 394 to 397, 400 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 — 2557—97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 393, 398, 399, 408, 411 and 413 to 437 — 2597—2616
Unstarred Question Nos. 717 to 797 — 2616—70
Obituary Reference — 2671
Point of Information — 2671
Papers laid on the Table — 2671—72
Message from Rajya Sabha — 2673
Companies (Amendment) Bill—
(1) Raport of Joint Committee — 2673
(2) Evidence tendered before Joint Committee laid on the Table — 2673
Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill—Introduced — 2673
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-third Report — 2674
Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways), 1960-61 — 2674—99
Panel of Chairmen — 2700
Demands for Excess Grants, 1957-58 — 2700—32
International Development Association (Status, Immunities and (Privileges) Bill — 2733—77
Motion to consider — 2733—74
Clauses 2 to 5, Schedule and 1 — 2774—75
Motion to pass — 2776—77
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill — 2777—86
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha — 2777—86
Half-an-hour Discussion *re.* New C.H.S. Token Cards — 2686—98
Daily Digest — 2799—2806

No. 12—*Wednesday, August* 17, 1960/*Sravana* 26, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 439 to 446, 448 to 450 and 452 — 2807—39
Short Notice Question No. 3 — 2839—42
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 438, 447, 451 and 453 to 485 — 2842—68
Unstarred Questions Nos. 798 to 816 and 818 to 907 — 2868—2931
Papers laid on the Table — 2931—32
Messages from Rajya Sabha — 2932
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Gastro-Enteritis Epidemic in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh — 2933—35
Statement *re.* Detention of a Member — 2936—40
Statement *re.* Breaches on South-Eastern Railway — 2940—41

COLUMNS

Election to Committee—
Central Advisory Board of Education 2941–42
Bills introduced 2942–43
1. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1960 2942–43
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960 2943
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill . . . . 2943—3008
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 2943—3008
Motion *re.* Report of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. 3008—63
Daily Digest . . . . . 3065—72

No. 13.—*Thursday, August* 18, 1960/*Sravana* 27, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 486 to 491 and 493 to 500 3073—3108
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 492 and 501 to 536 . . . . . 3108—33
Unstarred Questions Nos. 908 to 1003 and 1005 to 1019 . . 3133—3201
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 3202—05
Message from Rajya Sabha 3205–06
Statement *re.* Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1960-61 3206
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-seventh Report 3206
Statement *re.* Accident in Handidhua Coal Mine, Talcher 3206–07
Bills introduced—
1. Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill 3207–08
2. Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill . 3208
Bills passed—
1. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 3208–09
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill 3209–10
Re. Affairs of Palai Central Bank . . . . . 3210—12
Business of the House 3212
Motion *re.* Raport of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3212—83
Motion *re.* Naga Hills and Tuensang Area . . . . . 3283—3946
Daily Digest . . . . . 3947—56

No. 14—*Friday, August* 19, 1960/*Sravana* 28, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 538 to 541, 543 to 553 and 563 3357—94
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 537, 542 and 564 to 577 . . . . . 3395—3412
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1020 to 1095 . . . . . 3412—60
Papers laid on the Table 3461
Business of the House . . . . . 3461—63
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 3463—3507
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3463—79
Clauses 2 to 10 and 1 . . . . . 3479—3507
Motion to pass 3537
Motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3507—31

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-seventh Report 3532
Arrest of a Member 3532
Resolution *re.* Ceiling on Income—Negatived . . . . . 3533—95
Resolution *re.* Dissemination of news and views by Newspapers . . 3595—3604
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-fourth Report 3604-06
Daily Digest . . . . . 3607—12

No. 15—*Saturday, August* 20, 1960/*Sravana* 29, 1882 (*Saka*)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Quetions Nos. 578 to 582, 588 to 591, 593 and 594 . . 3613—46
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 583 to 587, 592 and 595 to 617 . . . 3647—67
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1096 to 1200 . . . . . 3667—3728
Papers laid on the Table 3728-29
Message from Rajya Sabha 3729-30
Statement *re.* Incident involving an Indian crew on duty with U.N. Command at Leopoldville Airport in Congo . . . . . 3731—33
Statement *re.* Palai Central Bank . . . . . 3733—40
Business of the House 3740-41
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Twenty-First Report 3741
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 440 3741-42
Election to Committee—
Central Advisory Board of Archaeology 3743
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-Fourth Report 3743-44
Motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3744—3853
Correction of Result of Division 3853
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill . . 3853—68
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3854—67
Clauses 2 and 1 3867
Motion to pass 3868
Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill . . . . . 3868—70
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3868—70
Daily Digest . . . . . 3871—78

No. 16—*Monday, August* 22, 1960/*Sravana* 31, 1882 (*Saka*)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 618, 619, 621 to 625, 627, 630, 632, 633, 637, 638, 643 and 645 to 647 . . . . . 3879—3917
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 620, 626, 628, 629, 631, 634, 636, 639, 640, 642, 644 and 648 to 651 . . . . . 3917—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1201 to 1267 . . . . . 3925—67
Re. Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 3968—70
Papers laid on the Table 3970
Financial Committees 1959-60 (A Review)—laid on the Table . . 3970
Children Bill—
Joint Committee and Report of Evidence—Laid on the Table . . 3971

	COLUMNS
Release of a Member	3971
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Forward Trading in black pepper	3972–73
Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill—Postponed	3973–74
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	3974—4082
Discussion *re.* Closure of Palai Central Bank	4083—4142
Daily Digest	4143—48
No. 17—*Tuesday, August* 23, 1960/*Bhadra* 1, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answes to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 652 to 656, 659 to 662, 666, 667, 670, 673 and 674	4149—85
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 657, 658, 663 to 665, 668, 669, 671, 672 and 675 to 685	4186—91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1268 to 1362	4198—4254
Papers laid on the Table	4255
Message from Rajya Sabha	4255–56
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	4256
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	4256—4382
Discussion *re.* Palai Central Bank	4382—4426
Daily Digest	4427—32
No. 18—*Wednesday, August* 24, 1960/*Bhadra* 2, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 686 to 697	4433—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 698 to 748	4476—4509
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1363 to 1460	4509—70
Obituary Reference	4570
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-eighth Report	4570
Leave of Absence	4571
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	4571—4728
Daily Digest	4729—36
No. 19—*Thursday, August* 25, 1960/*Bhadra* 3, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 749 to 765	4737—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 766 to 796	4775—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1461 to 1526 and 1528 to 1544	4794—4839
Papers laid on the Table	4840
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Floods in Orissa	4840—49
Motion *re.* Draft Ouline of Third Five Year Plan	4849—5014
Re. Election to Committee—	
Central Advisory Board of Education	4880
Daily Digest	5005—20

No. 20—*Friday, August* 26, 1960/*Bhadra* 4, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 797 to 803, 805 to 808 and 810 . . . 5021—57

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 804, 809 and 811 to 823 . . . . 5057—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1545 to 1630 . . . . . 5065—5118

Re. Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 5119—21

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5121—22

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Alleged impending closure of iron ore mines at Banspani . . . 5122—23

Business of the House . . . . . 5123—24

Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan . . 5125—60, 5198—5205

Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill . . . . . 5160—98

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 5160—98

Clauses 1 to 3 5198

Motion to pass 5198

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Sixty-eighth Report 5205

Bills introduced . . . . . 5206—10

(1) The Legal Practitioners (Amedment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendments of sections* 14 *and* 15) by *Shri Hem Raj* 5206

(2) The Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Shree Narayan Das* . . . . . 5206—07

(3) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Substitution of new section* 302) by *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* 5207

(4) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 23) by *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* 5208

(5) The Prevention of Pollution of Water and Air (in Union Territories) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5208

(6) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of sections* 12, 64 *etc.*) by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5209

(7) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Insertion of section* 9*A*) by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5209

(8) The Labour Exploitation (prohibition) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* . . . . . 5209—10

Social Customs (Curtailment of Expenditure) Bill by *Shri Jhulan Sinha*—*Withdrawn* . . . . . 5210—34

Motion to circulate . . . . . 5210—34

Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill by *Shri Mohan Swarup* . . . . 5234—50

Motion to consider . . . . . 5234—50

Daily Digest . . . . . 5251—56

N. B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 17, 1960/Sravana 26, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Census of Chinese in India

*439 { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Ramji Verma: Shri Sarju Pandey: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census of Chinese nationals living in India has been completed;

(b) if so, their number and the number of the Chinese living in India who hold passports issued by the Kuomintang regime; and

(c) how many of them have sought Indian citizenship?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). Yes.

(b) The number of registered Chinese nationals as on 1st. August, 1960 was 12,373; of these 3601 held K.M.T. passports.

(c) Government of India have received 66 applications.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any break-up of the number of Chinese living in different places in India is available? If so, how many of them are living in Calcutta?

Shri G. B. Pant: In West Bengal, the number came to 8,336.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any watch is kept on the activities of these Chinese, because it has been criticised on the floor of the House and in the papers that some of them, while carrying on their avocations like dentistry, hotel-keeping....

An Hon. Member: Laundry business.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ....and other things, carry on espionage work?

Shri G. B. Pant: One may assume that the Government are watchful.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the Kuomintang Government is not recognised by the Government of India, may I know if the 3600 Chinese are being treated as stateless persons? If so, what action are Government taking for the continuance of their stay in this country?

Shri G. B. Pant: They are being treated a stateless persons, but they have been given permits to stay on for a year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the time of taking the census the period of stay of these Chinese in India was also noted. If so, how many of them came to India after 1950 and how many of such Chinese were asked to quit India due to espionage activity?

Shri G. B. Pant: 34 have been asked recently to leave the country. But these figures are not related to the

year 1950. Till 1943, all those who came were allowed to stay on and there was no system of registration. Those who came after 1943 were registered. Now, a census has been taken of all of them, whether they came before or after 1943.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if it is known to the Government that a large number of Chinese have been living in Calcutta, in places like China Town inside the city itself, for generations? Have these people also been registered as Chinese nationals simply because of their origin or have they declared themselves as Chinese nationals?

Shri G. B. Pant: Some of them—those who had been living here for a long time—have already acquired the right of citizenship of India under the Constitution.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ये जो चाइनीज यहां पर रहते हैं, उन में से क्या कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिन की आमदोरफ्त अभी भी चीन से होती है और वे जाते आते रहते हैं और वे यहां पर कौन से काम करते हैं ? और क्या उन में से कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जो भिन्न भिन्न राजनीतिक दलों से अपना कोई सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : वे बहुत से काम करते हैं। आपने कलकत्ता में देखा होगा और दूसरी जगहों में देखा होगा। जूते बनाने का काम करते हैं और दूसरी बहुत सी तरह के काम करते हैं। लांडरीज उनकी बहुत जगह हैं तथा दूसरी तरह के और भी छोटे मोटे ऐसे काम हैं जो ये करते हैं। कुछ का किसी दल से ताल्लुक हो सकता है।

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether this figure of 12,000 includes the Tibetan refugees who have lately come to India, and whether they are considered as Chinese nationals?

Shri G. B. Pant: No, they are not included in this figure.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government have received any report from the Government of West Bengal saying that a Chinese has purchased a very big tea garden in village Padong in the Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling district? If so, what action is being taken in that regard?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving me that information. I myself had no knowledge of it so far.

11.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tangamani: We were told that out of the 12,373 Chinese registered here, 3,601 came with no passports. May I know whether the remaining 8,700 hold Chinese passports or they are also persons from Kuomintang holding no passports?

Shri G. B. Pant: As I said, 3,601 hold KMT passports. But of the remainder, there are many who came here with the passports of the Chinese Republic previously, and some of them have been residing here for a long time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that some of these Chinese supported India's stand with regard to the Chinese incursions into India? If so, what was their number and whether Government have received any memorandum from them on the subject?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, I have seen reports to the effect that some of them have ostensibly done so. I cannot give their exact number.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मेरी एक बात का उत्तर नहीं मिला। शायद मैं ने सुना न हो। क्या इन चाइनीज में कुछ ऐसे भी है कि जिनका इस देश की किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी से सम्बन्ध है, और अगर इस प्रकार के कुछ हैं तो क्या उनकी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आयी है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह तो आप पहले भी पूछ चुके हैं कि किसी राजनीतिक दल

से सम्बन्ध है या नहीं और मैं ने कहा था कि कुछ का होगा।

Shri Vajpayee: What is going to happen to the Chinese who have Kuomintong passports? Have Government decided upon any policy in regard to them?

Shri G. B. Pant: They are to be allowed to stay on for a full year. But if they come to adverse notice, then, the Government will take effective and suitable action.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Many of the Chinese residing in India are without passports and without Indian citizenship rights. May I know if Government have taken any steps to restrict their stay in India? May I also know if Government have got a scheme to repatriate them?

Shri G. B. Pant: As I said the people who have come from Kuomintang have no passports. They are here without passports. It is those who have been living here from before 1943 who have no passports. Those who have come after that or who did not belong to the Kuomintong have got passports. And, there are some who have effected a sort of entry into the country—their number is very small—without bringing the legitimate passports with them.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if Government are considering giving a chance to these stateless people to obtain their nationality in this country?

Shri G. B. Pant: Everyone is free to apply and the Government is free to pass suitable orders.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the increase in the number of the Chinese during the last 10 years—that is between the census of 1951 and 1960?

Shri G. B. Pant: The census of 1960 will be completed some time early in 1961. So, it is difficult to compare the figures of the two censuses just now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The information has already been supplied by the hon. Minister—the census of the Chinese in the year 1960. So, what is the difference between the 1951 census and the 1960 census—what is the increase?

Shri G. B. Pant: I had given the figures previously, before this census was taken. And the hon. Member may compare the figures then given with those that I have now given.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

\+

*440. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 cases of violation of the foreign exchange regulations were registered every month during the year ended the 31st March, 1960; and

(b) if so the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the cases of violation of the foreign exchange regulation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Director of Enforcement keeps a close watch on unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange and institutes proceedings whenever called for. He has adequate powers under the F.E.R. Act to investigate into the alleged contraventions, to adjudicate cases, and to impose deterrent penalty when the parties are found to be guilty.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that persons of high standing are involved in this? If so, may I know their names?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Some of the persons involved may be called to be of high standing. The names of some of those persons whose cases have been

adjudicated have been given to the House. It is difficult for me to give a list of the names off-hand.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is also any proposal to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act with a view to have stricter control over them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the powers that we have under the Act are adequate for the present. If there is any eventuality, which we do not see now, we will certainly come to the House.

Shri Tyagi: As in the case of income-tax evaders, have Government examined the feasibility of publishing a list of those persons who violate the Foreign Exchange Regulations every month?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the Act there is no bar. May I remind the House that some time ago we gave a list of such cases to the House when the House wanted it?

Shri Tyagi: As the hon. Minister has brought forward a Bill for publishing the names of the income-tax evaders, why cannot these names be published as there is no clause of secrecy in this Act?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true; we can consider that. But there is nothing to prevent us giving the names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the Director of Enforcement is taking all possible steps. May I know whether a responsible officer of the AII, who is said to be the son of Mr. Chatterjee the Director, was involved in the foreign exchange violation? If so, what action was taken against him? May I also know whether it is a fact that the case was hushed up?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; the case was not hushed up. He was fined; and the question of taking some legal action is under consideration. So, I repudiate the insinuation that any such thing has been hushed up. It is never hushed up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether two high officials of the AII were involved in the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations; and, if so, may I know their names and what proceedings were instituted against them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I can give the names. So far as I know, only one official was involved and we have taken suitable action. I do not know of any other.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Would it not be in the public interest to lay on the Table the names of the persons concerned after the full process of law has taken place and not before? In a matter of adjudication it would not be fair that the names should be given. Surely, as the hon. Minister himself has earlier replied that there is nothing to prevent him from giving the names, will he give the information at the proper time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That can be done; there is no objection.

Hindi Teleprinters and Typewriters

\+

*441. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 170 on the 16th February, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in finalizing key-boards for Hindi Teleprinters and Typewriters?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee has submitted its revised reports ann Government decision thereon is exeptced to be taken by the end of this month.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट के डिसीज़न लेने

के बाद कितनी मुद्दत में टाइपराइटर तैयार किए जायेंगे ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ اس گورنمنٹ کے ڈسیژن لینے کے بعد کتنی مدت میں ٹائپرائٹر تیار کئے جائینگے]

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अब तो देर नहीं लगनी चाहिए। इस महीने के अन्त तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा और फिर टाइपराइटर को मैन्युफैक्चर करने का प्रश्न है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा इस में कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दी रस्मुलखत में टाइपराइटर बनाने के अलावा, हुकूमत के पेशेनजर कोई ऐसी भी स्कीम है कि और प्रादेशिक जबानों में जैसे उरदू वगैरह में भी टाइपराइटर बनाए जाएं?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہندی رسم الخط میں ٹائپرائٹر بنانے کے علاوہ حکومت کے پیش نظر کوئی ایسی بھی اسکیم ہے کہ اور پراویشک زبانوں میں جیسے اردو وغیرہ میں بھی ٹائپرائٹر بنائے جائیں۔]

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: जी हां, वह तो बनाए जाएंगे लेकिन यह जिम्मेदारी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस में हिन्दी शब्द का प्रयोग क्यों किया गया है क्योंकि यह भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि लिपि का प्रश्न है जो कि देवनागरी है । इस लिपि का प्रयोग अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों में भी किया जाता है जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में और नेपाल में । तो यह लिपि का प्रश्न है भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है । फिर यहां पर देवनागरी शब्द का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार की गयी है, इसलिए हिन्दी शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लेकिन लिपि तो देवनागरी है जिसका प्रयोग नैपाल और महाराष्ट्र में भी होता है जो कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया नहीं है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अभी तक मैं ने हिन्दी टाइपराइटर और अंग्रेजी टाइपराइट का नाम तो सुना है, देवनागरी टाइपराइटर का नाम तो नहीं सुना है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इन टाइपराइटरों के की बोर्डों का और टैलीप्रिंटरों का सम्बन्ध है , जो लिपि इन में काम में ली जाएगी क्या वह वही लिपी होगी जो कि अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृत की है या कि अभी उस में अभी और भी परिवर्तनों की गुंजाइश है और क्या इस बारे में अभी और सलाह ली जा रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक लिपि का सम्बन्ध है उसको तो अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जा चुका है और उसी के मुताबिक अब टाइपराइटर बनाया जाएगा और मैं आशा करता हूं कि कम से कम कुछ अरसे के लिए तो यह टाइपराइटर का अन्तिम रूप होगा, हमेशा के लिए तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि अगर और आगे खोज हुई तो उस में अवश्य परिवर्तन किए जा सकते हैं । लेकिन कुछ अरसे तक के लिए तो इसको अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक टाइपराइटरों और टैलीप्रिंटर्स के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है क्या इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायगा कि

यह भारतवर्ष में ही तैयार कराये जायं या यह बाहर से तैयार करवा कर मंगवाये जायेंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस के बारे मे इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री से मशविरा किया जायेगा और अगर भारतवर्ष में इनको तैयार किया जा सका तो यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन अगर यहां आसानी से न बन सकें तो फिर बाहर से मदद ली जायगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि देवनागरी लिपि के टंकन यंत्रों और दूर मुद्रक यंत्रों के बारे में राज्य सरकारें काफी दिलचस्पी लेती रही हैं तो क्या इनके निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में उन से भी परामर्श किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में उन से परामर्श किया गया था। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में यह सारा मामला रखा गया था और उन्होंने जो अन्तिम रूप लिपि का था उस को स्वीकार किया है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दी टैलीप्रिंटर्स और टाइपराइटर्स के की बोर्ड के बारे में अन्तिम फैसला न होने के कारण इन दोनों चीजों का उत्पादन उचित मात्रा में नहीं हो रहा है और बहुत सी संवाद समितियों ने सरकार से निवदन किया है कि उनको आगरा, जयपुर आदि तक के लिए टैलीप्रिंटर्स दिये जायें और चूंकि कीबोर्ड के बारे में अन्तिम फैसला नहीं हो पाया है इसीलिए यह काम अब तक रुका हुआ है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां इस काम में देरी हुई है लेकिन देरी होने का कारण माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही है। सन् १९५३ में लखनऊ में एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी जहां कि देवनागरी लिपि को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था फिर सन् १९५७ में उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने एक दूसरी कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई और उसमें पहली स्वीकृत लिपि को बदल दिया और उस की वजह से इस काम में यह तमाम देरी हुई है। हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स और टैलीप्रिंटर्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पहले ही आ चुकी थी लेकिन चूंकि देवनागरी लिपि में तबदीली की गई तो फिर उसमें भी परिवर्तन करना जरूरी हो गया और इसी कारण यह देरी हो गई ? मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि अब उसको अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और जल्दी ही इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स और टैलीप्रिंटर्स तैयार किये जायें।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any steps are being taken to develop the key boards for typewriters and teleprinters also in other regional languages and if so, which of them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered this question.

Mr. Speaker: It is the responsibility of the States. He has said so.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पहला फैसला सन् १९५३ में किया गया और उस फैसले को १९५७ में बदल दिया गया और अब अन्तिम फैसला शायद एक महीने के बाद १९६० में होने वाला है तो क्या जब तक अन्तिम फैसला नहीं होगा तब तक के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस वक्त जो लिपि इस्तेमाल में लाई जा रही है उस लिपि के काफी टाइपराइटर्स और टैलीप्रिंटर्स उपलब्ध किय जायेंगे।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, जैसे कि मैंने आप से निवेदन किया इस महीने के आखिर तक सरकार अन्तिम निर्णय कर लेगी और फिर इस बात की जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश की जायेगी कि नये टाइपराइटर्स और टैलीप्रिंटर्स तैयार हों।

Shri Sonavane: How far the Devanagiri script has come to be altered for use in typewriters and teleprinters?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would refer the hon. Member to the report which will be placed in the Library.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देवनागरी लिपि के टंकन यंत्रों के बारे में जब अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायगा तब उसके कितने दिनों के अन्दर यह नये टाइपराइटर्स दफ्तरों में पहुंच जायेंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उसकी अवधि में अभी नहीं बतला सकता हूं। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज् के साथ मशविरा किया जायगा और जल्दी से जल्दी टाइपराइटर्स तैयार करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

Joint Councils in Central Secretariat

\+

*442. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1644 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state the nature of decision taken for formation of Whitley Councils and Joint Councils in Central Secretariat and other subordinate offices?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): It has been decided to set up a joint consultative machinery, and a detailed scheme is being worked out.

Shri Nek Ram Negi: What is the object behind the formation of these councils and what are their functions?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is to settle matters pertaining to welfare and other things concerning the services by the processes of consultation, negotiation and where necessary, even by reference to arbitration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On 2nd July 1960, the Labour Minister who was negotiating with the Joint Council of Action agreed on behalf of the Government that the Government would be ready to have standing boards both of the departmental and at the central levels. I want to know whether the Government still agrees to set up these boards or has receded from this assurance.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not exactly know what differences could be between a council and a board. I do not know what actually passed between the Labour Minister and those with whom the questioner may be in intimate touch.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that a co-ordinating committee has also been formed. May I know whether all the Ministries are represented on this committee?

Shri G. B. Pant: The details are being worked out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether such councils will be on the model of the Whitley Councils suggested by the Pay Commission and whether such councils will be established ini P. & T. Railways and Defence.

Shri G. B. Pant: The model of the Whitley Councils will be kept in view. As I said the scheme has not yet been worked out but there will probably be three parallel councils: one for railways including the workshops, the second for the other workshops and the third for the other services.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the awards by the arbitrators would be binding on the Government also?

Shri G. B. Pant: Unless the Government considers it necessary to bring the matter before Parliament, perhaps the Government would be generally disposed to accept the awards.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Home Minister says that only details have now to be worked out. May I know the nature and composition of these councils?

Shri G. B. Pant: Composition also is a matter of detail.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Anthony Pillai: Will there be difference in the functions which the

trade unions perform and which the Whitley Councils perform?

Shri G. B. Pant: The details are being worked out and it is difficult to say exactly how the detailed working of the Whitley Councils is being carried out in U.K. as such Councils have been in existence for a pretty long time. We will have that model before us but we will also have to take into account the circumstances in which we have to function.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these councils will be elected bodies or they will be nominated bodies?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the staff side is concerned it will I think, consist of the representatives of the staff and they will presumably represent the opinion of the staff and may be elected in some form or the other.

संगीत नाटक अकादमी

\+

*४४३. **श्री त्यागी :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री अगाड़ी :
श्री वोडयार :
श्री सुगन्धि :
श्री ई० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगीत नाटक अकादमी के हिसाब-किताब में कथित गड़बड़ी के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच करने वाले पदाधिकारी ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ; और

(ग) इस जांच पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). जांच अफसर को बहुत सी गड़बड़ों का पता लगा और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के बाद संगीत नाटक अकादमी के कार्यकारी बोर्ड ने सरकार से कहा कि यह मामला आगे की जांच के लिये स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टेब्लिशमेंट को सौंपा जाये।

ऐसा कर दिया गया है।

Shri Tyagi: What is the total amount involved in these irregularities?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are for the present treating the report as secret but it is a fairly large amount.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the national demand to check the price line, have the Government examined the demand to suspend the activities or investments in projects which do not give immediate dividends?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, the hon. Member has his own opinion about what "immediate dividends" are, but I do not think that the community or the society at large can ever suspend this type of activities.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस संस्था के एकाउंट्स का कभी आडिट होता था या नहीं ? क्या उस से यह पता नहीं चला कि इसके एकाउंट्स में इरैगुलेरिटी है और स्पेशल आफिसर बहाल किया जाये ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : आडिट से ही पहले पता चला। जब १९५७-५८ की रिपोर्ट आई, जो मुझे १९५९ में मिली, उसी में जो कुछ इरैगुलेरिटीज थीं, उन का पता चला और उसी के थोड़ी देर बाद यह एंक्वायरी शुरू हुई।

श्री त्यागी : जब एग्जेक्टिव बोर्ड कोई खर्चा तबले, सारंगी वगैरह या नाच-गाने पर करता है, तो क्या वह मिनिस्ट्री से सैंक्शन लेता है ? एग्जेक्टिव बोर्ड के मैम्बरों के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यह एक आटोनोमस बाडी है और इस लिए जब वे अपने प्रोग्राम

के मुताबिक काम करते हैं, तो मिनिस्ट्री से सैंक्शन लेने का सवाल नहीं उठता। मेम्बरों के नाम रिपोर्ट में हैं, जो कि लाइब्रेरी में मौजूद हैं।

श्री त्यागी : इसके चेयरमैन का नाम क्या है?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : जस्टिस राजमन्नार।

Shri Narasimhan: May I know when these officials, whoever they are, of this Sangeet Natak Akademi will be made to face the music in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to understand this kind of figurative language. What is the music here? Is he asking when the prosecution will be launched?

Shri Narasimhan: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It is in the hands of the Special Police. Is the hon. Minister in a position to say when the prosecution will be launched? It is all hypothetical.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As soon as this matter came to our notice we had the enquiry instituted. This enquiry started sometime about September last year. As soon as the reports were received and the Executive Board considered them, they desired that the matter should be referred to the Special Police Establishment. That was done. We have requested them to give the final report as soon as possible. It will depend on the report of the Special Police.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the experience of this Sangeet Natak Akademi, will Government consider the feasibility or desirability of keeping the financial control of these so-called autonomous bodies in their hands so that there will be no defalcation and misuse of funds?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The general procedures of these autonomous bodies are governed according to certain principles. If in a particular case there has been a lapse and a deviation, I am sure this House will not desire that the autonomy of these bodies should be interfered with.

Shri Tyagi: This House wants that wasteful expenditure must be checked.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Every attempt will be made to check those things. Regarding wasteful expenditure, I do not know what is "wasteful expenditure" in the opinion of the hon. Member. *(Interruption)*.

Shri C. D. Pande: Over Rs. 200 crores are involved.....

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether the Secretary, Miss Nirmala Joshi has resigned; if so, the reasons given in her letter of resignation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not seen her letter of resignation. I understand that no reasons were given. But the Executive Board in accepting her resignation made it clear that the acceptance of the letter of resignation did not absolve her of any responsibility that she might have in financial matters.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are these irregularities confined to the headquarters or they are also in the regions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Sangeet Natak Akademi does not have any regional office.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If it is a case only of irregularities, may I know what the police have got to do with it because police are concerned only with cognizable offences? Do I understand that it is a case of certain cognizable offences and there is some misappropriation involved or something of that sort and it is not a case of mere irregularities? What is there secret about telling us what is the sort of the crime that has been done and what is the amount involved?

Mr. Speaker: He is investigating.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have no objection at all to place all the facts before the Parliament. I will cer-

tainly do so. I used the term "irregularities". It covers a number of various types of alleged activities performed by the Secretary. I cannot say "offences" yet until they are proved, but the allegations are that there were certain withholdings of payments and certain wrong payments. Therefore, we have referred the entire matter to the Special Police Establishment so that as soon as facts are ascertained necessary action will be taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the secret about the total amount involved?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जांच की रिपोर्ट ज दी आ जायगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस में कितना समय लगेगा।

Shri Humayun Kabir: The enquiry report was submitted on 24th May to the Executive Board. On 4th June the Executive Board decided that the matter should be referred to the Special Police Establishment. It was referred to them soon after that, and we have requested that the Special Police Establishment may give their findings as early as possible.

Army Workshops

*444. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army workshops are being utilised only for repair work or as production units;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand these workshops; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Government establishments in the Ministry of Defence are primarily and to the fullest extent possible sought to be utilised in the best manner possible.

(b) and (c). Establishments are expanded or modified or new establishments initiated as necessary, practicable and consistent with our resources.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the unserviceable army vehicles have been repaired in these workshops; if so, the number of such vehicles which have been repaired and whether they have now become serviceable?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Numbers cannot be given; that will be giving the information about the strength of our equipment. But, of course, unserviceable equipment is repaired or rebuilt in these establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is any scheme to coordinate these army workshops with ordnance factories wherever they exist?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir; they deal in two different types of activities. They sometimes might overlap and there is consultation in that way, but they cannot be brought under one control. So far as the work at these places is concerned, in the last two years or so it must have more than doubled.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What are the specific items manufactured in these workshops that are required for Shaktiman and other tractors produced by the Defence Department?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is ordnance factories production; that does not come into these establishments.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there any proposal to expand these workshops in a way that they may be used for civilian purposes also in peace-time?

Shri Krishna Menon: These are army workshops, not ordnance factories; I think there is some confusion about it.

Steel Plant for the South

+

*445. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee comprising of officials of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Madras State has been formed to investigate and report on the feasibility of setting up a steel plant in the South; and

(b) if so, how far the work of the Committee has progressed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The committee has examined the material available and has suggested further investigations to be carried out.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the investigation as to the possibility of using lignite for steel production in that place has been completed; if so, with what result?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, the use of lignite for manufacture of iron is one of the important matters before the committee. They have made some investigations. Some investigation is also being made in the low-shaft furnace which is functioning at Jamshedpur. The Committee has recommended that further detailed geological investigation should be carried out and large-scale commercial tests undertaken with representative quantities of raw materials, that is, lignite, iron ore and limestone, before taking a decision on the project.

Shri Narasimhan: Does this Committee propose to enquire into matters such as exact location, capacity and methods of production?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir, they will also look into those aspects.

Shri Narasimhan: What is the personnel of the Committee?

Shri S. R. Arumugham: May I know whether the Committee appointed by the Government took notice of the recommendations of the East German Government which has recommended that Salem iron ore can be melted even by electric power as is being done in Norway? May I also know what are the other recommendations of the East German Government?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one question to another.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the personnel of the Committee is concerned. they are:—

(1) Shri S. R. Kaiwar, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras;

(2) Shri B. R. Nijhawan, Director of National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(3) Dr. C. V. S. Ratnam, Chief Chemist, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli;

(4) Shri B. Seshadri Sharma, Additional General Manager, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati;

(5) Shri V. D. Talwar, Chief Superintendent, Durgapur Steel Project;

(6) Shri R. P. Sinha, Deputy Chief Enginer, Designs, Rourkela;

(7) Shri K. S. Raghupathi, Deputy Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel.

With regard to the other question which has been put by the hon. Member, relating to the report of the East German experts, I would like to say that that report is also before this

Committee, and they will make use of the recommendations contained in that report also.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this project is included in the Third Five Year Plan, and if so, the amount allotted to it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The possibility of this project being included in the Third Plan is envisaged, but no final decision could be taken. Only the large-scale commercial tests, about which I referred earlier, are complete. Depending upon the success of these commercial tests, there will be a place for a project of this type during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is going to be the nature of these commercial tests and what authentic body is going to have these tests?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The large-scale commercial tests will be actually in those plants where iron ore is being produced by the use of lignite, that is, in the furnaces in the East German Democratic Republic. Those tests will also be conducted in Norway by the electric furnace process.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if 2,000 tons of lignite have been sent to Germany as a second instalment for these tests six months ago and whether any reports have come in?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think any reports have come. I am saying only from memory. Lignite in fairly large quantities was to be sent but I am not sure about the dates on which it was sent or whether it has been sent and in how many consignments, etc.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that lignite mining is about to start, may I know if the Government will expedite the steps for commercial testing?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, the commercial tests could be undertaken as soon as lignite in sufficient quantities is available, but it is hoped that it would be possible to obtain sufficient quantities of lignite in time for tests to be carried out by the middle of 1961. That is the earliest time by which lignite in sufficient quantities would be available.

Shri Shivananjappa: In view of the fact that large-scale deposits of iron ore are found in the State of Mysore, may I know why a similar committee could not be appointed with membership extended to the State of Mysore, to explore the possibility of steel development, further?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As the House is no doubt aware, already there is a steel plant in Mysore. Iron ore is available in Mysore. But iron ore is also available in a large number of other States also. But the special advantage in Neiveli or in Madras State is that besides iron ore, lignite also is available. In Mysore no coal or lignite is available.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Committee has considered the feasiblity of a site in Salem where iron ore is available, and may I also know whether this lignite has been sent to Jamshedpur for a test similar to the one undertaken in East Germany?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The location is also one of the matters before the Committee. I am sure they will consider the most suitable site for the location of a project if it is found to be feasible. I have already said that lignite will also be sent to the Jamshedpur low shaft furnace for experimental purposes.

Shri Sampath: During the discussion of the demands pertaining to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the Minister said that seven million tons will be the target for the Third Plan for mining lignite in Neiveli, but in the draft Third Plan we find that only 4·5 million tons have been mentioned. I want to know whether it is an indication that the possibility of inclusion of a steel plant under the Third Plan for the South is receding?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not share the pessimism of the hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Just now the hon. Minister made a startling revelation to the effect that apart from iron ore being available in the State of Mysore, there were a large number of States where iron ore is available. May we know the names of States, besides the States of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and of course, Mysore, which make up the "large number" of States where iron ore is available?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The limit or ceiling to that large number is the total number of States in our country. By the word 'large', I did not mean hundreds or so, because we know the total number of States in our country. But we know that besides his belt of iron ore and coal, namely, the four States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, iron ore is also available in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and also in Punjab. (*Laughter*).

Shri Balakrishnan: Is it not fact that the views of the German experts were highly favourable even in respect of the availability of iron ore and lignite on a commercial basis?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We could not have made any further progress if the report was unfavourable.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before conceiving this proposal, may I know in what way have the Government responded to the continuous requests made by the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works for upgrading the amount and quality of the products of Bhadravati Works and putting the mill on a par with the best steel plants in the country?

Sardar Swaran Sngh: I do not think that the two matters are inter-linked. Separately, the expansion programme of Bhadravati Works is receiving attention. Some steps have already been taken and if concrete proposals are forthcoming, they could also be considered favourably. But I do not know why the setting up of plants at other places should be linked with the expansion programme of Bhadravati.

Shri P. K. Deo: In pursuance of the Government's policy for dispersal of steel mills, may I know if this Committee will consider the feasibility of having a steel plant in the Dandarkaranya area, which is also a backward area in South India, because of its larged deposits of iron ore in Bailadilla and the nearness of coal fields in Chanda and Singareni?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know whether the description of the hon. Member, describing Dandakaranya as a place in the South, would be acceptable even to hon. Members from the South. There can be a controversy on that point. But I do not think that this Committee, which has been constituted for investigating the possibility of utilising the Neiveli lignite and iron ore in Madras, would be particularly suitable for the type of work which is in the mind of the hon. Member. So far as Bailadilla area is concerned, it is proposed to develop iron ore mining, but, at the moment, there is no possibility of thinking of another steel plant in that area; not at any rate during the next Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the type of steel which is being envisaged to be produced, with the lignite? What is that type, and may I know whether the project committee is also going to recommend the type of steel that may be required?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This Committee is not going to recommend on that aspect of the matter, because that is much too detailed and a much too technical a matter for which experts are required. This Committee is a combination of technical and non-technical people to look into the preliminaries of the possibility of a project; depending upon a favourable report on this point and after other

matters are cleared, steps will have to be taken for getting out a project report or a project study, depending upon the recommendations.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know if it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh made out a case for the location of a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh and had addressed a communication to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and that the Ministry has written a reply to the Andhra Pradesh Government to the effect that, while considering the location of the fifth steel plant, the case would be considered favourably?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do remember having received a communication from Andhra Pradesh Government about their interest in having a steel plant located in that State also. I think they have also appointed some sort of a departmental committee to look into the preliminaries. But beyond that, I do not know if any specific thing has happened yet or not.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether the committee will look into the question of the possibility or advisability of having pilot plants in Neiveli or Salem?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think an experimental or pilot plant will satisfy anybody. They want a regular plant. Alread we have got an experimental plant at Jamshedpur.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed 25 supplementaries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: 27.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member other than the man who comes from the South has been allowed. Next question.

Air-space Violation in N.E.F.A.

***446. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he, in his press conference at Bombay on the 14th May, 1960, said that China might be violating our air space on NEFA Border innocently;

(b) if so, whether our Government have lodged and protest about this innocent air space violation; and

(c) if so, the reply received from the China Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). In the press conference held at Bombay on 14th May, 1960, the Defence Minister stated that there had been violation of Indian air space over NEFA by unidentified aircraft coming from the Tibet region of China. Government had lodged a protest with the Chinese Government on 4th April, 1960 for the violation in question. In reply the Chinese Government stated that no flight of Chinese aircraft over Indian territory ever occurred at all.

Shri Assar: May I know how the Defence Minister came to know that these air space violations were innocent in nature?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Defence Minister has not said he said so.

Shri Assar: Then, may I know why the statement was not contradicted by the Defence Minister?

Shri Krishna Menon: It cannot be a possible part of my duty to contradict everything that appears in the newspapers.

Shri Vajpayee: It has been just stated that some unidentified planes coming from the side of Tibet violated our air space. Are we to understand that our defence preparations are so inadequate that we are not in a position even to identify the 'planes that violate our air space?

Shri Krishna Menon: However adequate the preparations are, it is not possible to identify a 'plane at certain heights.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: After the statement made by the Defence Minister in Bombay, may I know whether the violation of our air space in NEFA has ceased or is it going on still?

Shri Krishna Menon: I was asked a question about a particular violation and I answered it in the terms the Deputy Minister read out. There is no question of reference to innocent violation, because intrusion of foreign aircraft in that area of our sky space cannot be innocent at any time. With regard to other violations, if a separate question is put down, I will answer it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports appearing in a number of papers that some of these flights by unidentified planes may be due to reconnaissance flights being carried out by 'planes based from some of the SEATO bases in Thailand and South Viet-Nam?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have seen such reports. That is why it is said they are unidentified 'planes. In our present position and relation to China, we naturally made a protest them, but they have said, "they are not our 'Planes". We have no means of identifying them or even shooting them down at that height.

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

\+

*448. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 480 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the progress made so far in establishing the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute from the U.N. Special Fund?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute is being established mainly with funds provided by the Government of India. The contribution from the U.N. Special Fund in terms of equipment, experts and training fellowship amounting to about $700,000 is approximately 15 per cent of the total cost of the Institute. No assistance from the Fund has been received so far, as according to the agreement, United Nations aid will start only when the buildings of the Institute have been completed. But an expert under the agreement, Mr. H. W. Baker, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Manchester University is expected in India during October, 1960 for a period of three months to advise on the detailed planning of the project.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute will start functioning?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In a sense, the work has already started. But the first phase of the construction will be completed by 1961, when the work will start on a regular basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this Central Mechanical Enginering Research Institute will deal with problems connected with all types of engineering or only a particular type of engineering—mechanical engineering?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a mechanical engineering research institute.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know when the final selection of the location was made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the construction has been taken in hand and a number of workshops have already been finished.

ताप प्रतिरोधक पदार्थ

*४४६. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंग कि क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय धातु शोधक प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर ने घटिया प्रकार के खनिज क्रोम से एक ताप प्रतिरोधक पदार्थ बनाने के तरीके की खोज की है, जो इस्पात की तथा अन्य भट्टियों में प्रयोग किया जायगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : जी, हां। नेशनल मेटलर्जिकल लेबोरेटरी, जमशेदपुर में घटिया किस्म के क्रोम ओर से ताप रोधक पदार्थ बनाने का एक तरीका निकाला गया है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is successful and economical?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is expected to be highly economical, because it will enable us to utilise certain low grade chrome ores, which were never used before.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any steps have been taken to exploit this process commercially and if so, by what time do we expect to utilise this process on a commercial scale?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The patent was taken in June, 1959 and immediately thereafter, the National Research Development Corporation issued a non-technical note, along with a statement of the amount of money which is involved in setting up the plant. 10 parties have made enquiries from the Corporation and as soon as we receive a concrete offer, this will be processed further.

Artificial Rain

***450. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the *Reuter* News published from London on May 16, Soviet Scientists have produced rain artificially with sound waves; and

(b) if so, whether similar research is being done in this country to produce artificial rain?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Apart from the newspaper report, Government have no information on the subject.

(b) No work on producing rain artificially with sound waves on the lines indicated in the news item has been undertaken.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if Government will consider acquiring this know-how from the Russian technicians through the good offices of our Ambassador there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have already taken action in that respect. We have asked for a report.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Government are considering to carry on the experiment in the Rajasthan area?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A number of investigations are being carried on and it will depend on the results. First, the research will be necessarily on a laboratory scale. Only when there has been some promising result can we apply it to particular areas through a pilot project.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: We have been informed in the past in answer to questions that the research in this direction is most advanced in Australia and that we should await the result of those researches in this direction. May I know what lessons have been learnt from the researches that have been conducted in Australia and whether those lessons have been utilised in our country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our scientists are in touch with scientists in Australia. But I think I made it clear to the House also that research in this respect is as yet in a very experimental stage in any part of the world.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हमारे देश में इस बात की चर्चा बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जो खोजें हो रही हैं उनके अब तक कोई नतीजे निकले हैं? और जिन जिन देशों में यह कृत्रिम वर्षा का प्रयोग सफल हुआ है, क्या उन देशों में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की गयी है?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी बात सुनी नहीं। मैंने अभी बताया कि यह अभी किसी देश में सफल नहीं हुआ है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : और हमारे देश में जो प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं क्या उनमें कोई सफलता मिली है?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के बाहर तो नहीं है। अगर किसी मुल्क में यह सफल नहीं हुआ तो हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह से सफल होगा।

Costing for Bhilai Steel

*452. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 253 on the 19th February, 1960 and state whether any costing has since been done for Bhilai Steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): No, Sir. Any realistic costing will be possible only after all the units have been commissioned and normal levels of production attained.

---

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Non-payment of Salary to Income-tax Department Employees

S.N.Q. No. 3. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2,000 employees of Income-tax Department of Bombay have not been paid salary for July, 1960 as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether authorities refused to discuss this matter with the representatives of the employees and disclose the reasons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No Sir. 115 empolyees were paid their salaries for July on 4-8-1960. Salaries of the remaining 2322 employees were disbursed on 9th August, 1960.

(b) The reasons for the short delay in the payment of salaries are purely administrative. The preparation of the pay bills is normally done by the staff and taken up by about the 12th of the month. As most of the staff in the Bombay Income-tax offices had struck work from the 12th and returned to duty only on the 18th, the preparation of the pay bills for July could be taken up only by the third week of the month. Apart from this, the preparation of the pay bills for July took more time than usual, because deductions had to be made for the days during which the persons concerned had struck work and this could be done only after scrutinising the details regarding attendance in each case.

(c) and (d) The Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City—I, met some representatives of the stag and explained to them that the delay in payment of salaries was due to delay in the preparation of pay bills caused by the absence of the staff from 12th to 18th July and also the large volume of work involved in calculating pays after making deductions for the days of absence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether similar information has been received from Nagpur that some of the employees of the Income-tax office were not paid their salaries on the

1st or 2nd August. If so, I want to know whether steps have been taken in Nagpur also to disburse the salaries.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member's information has already been found to be wrong. He said that salaries have not yet been paid when salaries have actually been paid in Bombay. The same may be the position about Nagpur also.

Shri Tangamani: What is the usual date by which the salaries are disbursed? Will the salaries be disbursed on the usual date next month?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no reason to suppose otherwise.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether those employees will be paid in full or some deduction will be made?

Shri Morarji Desai: Certainly. They have not been paid for the days they were absent.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the salaries for the month of August will be paid on the 1st of September or only on the 9th September?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow any hypothetical questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know how the strike period, the period of absence, has been treated whether it has been treated as a break in service or not?

Mr. Spaker: That does not arise out of this question. That is a different question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has mentioned it.

Shri Morarji Desai: They will not be paid because they have not worked.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister referred to it only for the purpose of showing that the delay was unavoidable; not for the purpose of entering into details.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the reason for delay?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, we are going into another matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दी शब्दावलियां

***४३८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई मन्त्रालयों ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई हिन्दी शब्दावलियों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में सुधार के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Unauthorised withdrawal of Hyderabad State Money in Pakistan

***447. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have moved the Central Government to make fresh efforts to recover the sum of Rs. 235 lakhs from Pakistan withdrawn by the then Agent-General from the Karachi branch of Hyderabad State Bank; and

(b) if so, whether this was one of the items discussed between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Life Insurance Policies of Mysore Government Employees

*451. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the move of the Mysore Government that policies taken by the State Government employees with the Life Insurance Corporation after the 1st April, 1960 will not be recognised for the purpose of the Compulsory Life Insurance Scheme of the State Insurance Department; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have concurred in this policy of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The Compulsory Life Insurance Scheme in respect of the employees of the erstwhile Part (B) Mysore State is exempt from the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 under section 44(f) thereof. In respect, however, of the employees transferred to Mysore from the integrated areas, as a result of the States' Reorganisation, the Central Government agreed to the extension of the said compulsory scheme with effect from 1st April, 1960. Government is aware that the life insurance policies, if any, taken out by an employee from the Life Insurance Corporation after 1st April, 1959 are not recognised by the State Government for purposes of their Compulsory Life Insurance Scheme, but as this is a necessary condition of State Government service it is not in a position to interfere.

Loan from U.K.

*453. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan is being given by U.K. as contribution for India's development during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and in what terms?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of loan is Rs. 13.33 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 4.4 crores is repayable in 10 half-yearly instalments commencing from 31st May, 1966 and the balance of Rs. 8.93 crores will be payable in 30 half-yearly instalments commencing also from 31st May, 1966. The interest payable will be one quarter per cent above the rate of interest applied by the U.K. Treasury to advances for a comparable period made out of their Consolidated Fund.

पर्वतारोहण क्लब

*४५४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दार्जिलिंग में हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था के संचालक बोर्ड की पिछली बैठक में यह तय किया गया था कि भारत में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में उसकी शाखायें और पर्वतारोहण क्लब खोले जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था ने अपनी अन्तिम बैठक में २०-३-६० को फैसला किया है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में चट्टानों पर चढ़ने के प्रशिक्षण-क्रम जारी करने में सहायता दे कर, और स्थानीय पर्वतारोहण क्लबों को कायम करने में सुविधायें दे कर पर्वतारोहण को प्रोत्साहन देने के नियत, सक्रिय पग उठाए जाने चाहियें। चट्टानों पर चढ़ने के प्रशिक्षण-क्रम जारी करने के लिये शेरपा प्रशिक्षकों को काम पर लगाने के लिये विशेष धनराशि नियत की गई है, संस्था, स्थानीय पर्वतारोहण क्लबों को मन्त्रणा भी देगी और उनका मार्ग-प्रदर्शन भी करेगी।

Government Aid to Private Schools in Delhi

*455. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pattern of Government assistance to private schools in Delhi; and

(b) how it compares with the pattern of assistance given to private schools in all other Union Territories and other States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The grants to private schools in Delhi are given on the following basis:

(i) Recurring (Maintenance) Grants.—These grants are paid on a deficit basis. Government pays 90 per cent. of the difference between the approved recurring expenditure (salaries of staff, contingencies, provident fund of staff, etc.) and income from fees. The grants are paid on a quarterly basis in advance.

(ii) Non-Recurring Grants.—These grants are paid at the rate of two-thirds of the annual approved expenditure on purchase of furniture, science equipment, maps, charts, etc.

(iii) Non-recurring Building Grant.—This grant is paid for construction of school buildings for instructional purposes. It is limited to two/thirds of the actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh. (The sanction of these grants depends on the availability of funds.).

(b) The pattern of grant-in-aid given to private schools in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura is largely based on the Delhi pattern. In Himachal Pradesh, the grant is given on the basis of the rules prescribed by the Punjab Government. Separate grant-in-aid rules for this territory on the Delhi pattern are being drafted. In Andamans, there is only one school and the amount of the grant is given to cover the net deficit. There are no private schools in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Information in regard to other States is not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

*456. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disbursement of Central Post-Matric

Scholarships amounts to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students was much more delayed during the last year by the State Governments than in the previous years; and

(b) whether the scholarships were disbursed last year at the Central Government or at the State Government rate?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, in some cases.

(b) Scholarships were paid at the Central rates by all the State Governments except by the Government of Bihar from whom a clarification is awaited.

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाना

*४५७. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "जर्मन इंटरनेशनल" में प्रकाशित उस लेख की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में त्रुटियों के लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में तथ्य क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

लेख में इस बात पर आलोचना की गई है कि देश में इस्पात के तेजी से उत्पादन का लक्ष्य देश में तकनीकी व्यक्तियों की कमी को ध्यान में रखे बिना ही किया गया है। यह तो सच है कि देश में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की कमी है परन्तु इस्पात के मौजूदा कारखानों और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में चालू होने वाले कारखाने के लिये उपयुक्त भारतीयों के प्रशिक्षण के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। व्यक्तियों के प्रशिक्षण के साथ साथ इस्पात कारखानों को चालू करने के संग न सम्बन्धी कार्यों का भी प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और इस कार्य में किसी विशेष कठिनाई के आने की संभावना प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

रूरकेला इस्पात प्रायोजना की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में यातायात की समस्या अवश्य उत्पन्न हो गई थी। १९५७-५८ की सर्दियों में कुछ सामान जमा हो गया था। इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पा लिया गया और बन्दरगाह से कार्यस्थल तक उपकरणों के यातायात के प्रबन्ध कर लिये गये हैं। यातायात की कठिनाइयां दूसरे कारखानों में भी अनुभव की गई थी तथा इतने विशाल कारखाने में ऐसी कठिनाइयों का आ जाना अनिवार्य है। कारखाने की नींवें रखने के काम में भी कुछ विलम्ब हो गया क्योंकि कंक्रीट की बड़ी मात्रा इनमें लगी। यह भी सत्य है कि स्थानीय भारतीय फर्मों को इस प्रकार के काम का अधिक अनुभव नहीं था। लेकिन इन कठिनाइयों पर भी काबू पा लिया गया और इतने पर भी भारतीय फर्मों ने अच्छा कार्य किया।

लेख में रूरकेला के प्रबन्ध के बारे मे चर्चा की गई है। यह प्रबन्ध इस समय जर्मनी की दो फर्मों—क्रप और डेमाग—के पास है। यह फर्में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के परामर्शदाता के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। इन्होंने प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया जिसके आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने जर्मनी की ३० प्रसिद्ध फर्मों से इस्पात कारखाने के लिए उपकरणों की सपलाई करने और कारखाने के विभिन्न भागों में इनको लगाने के लिये ठेकों के प्रबन्ध किये। इन प्रबन्धों में कोई अन्तर्भूतीय कमी नहीं है और हर एक पार्टी के कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व स्पष्ट हैं।

जबकि "पैकेज डील" में कुछ लाभ होते हैं जैसा कि दुर्गापुर और भिलाई के सम्बन्ध में हुआ है यह स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि रूरकेला के सम्बन्ध में भी ये समान रूप से लाभप्रद होंगे। लेख में भी इस बात का संकेत है कि इस सम्बन्ध मे भिन्न भिन्न मत हैं। प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों के अलावा चालू इकाइयों के स्थापन कार्यों में जो कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं वे इस लिये हैं कि कार्य प्रारम्भिक है और समय समय पर जो कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं उन पर यथा सम्भव तेजी के साथ काबू पा लिया जाता है।

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने की विभिन्न इकाइयों को चालू रखने के लिये पुर्जों का काफी मात्रा में संग्रह करने के लिये पर्याप्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मरम्मत करने वाले कारखाने में भी आवश्यक मशीनरी लगाई जा रही है जिस से यह अपना कार्य सूचक रूप से कर सके।

"जर्मन इन्टरनैशनल" में प्रकाशित लेख में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की इतनी आलोचना नहीं की गई है जितना कि उन कठिनाइयों का विश्लेषण है जो कि उस देश में उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जिस में इस्पात बनाने जैसा साहस पूर्ण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाता है। तथ्य तो यह है कि यह लेख इतनी बड़ी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी इस्पात के तीन संयंत्रों के लगाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड की अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रशंसा है।

Public Undertakings

*458. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in their 20th and 60th Reports that for all public undertakings a performance and programme statement for the budget year together with the previous year's statement should be made available to Parliament at the time of the annual budget; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The question will be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on a subsequent date.

Journal of Nain Singh

*459. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the original journals (in Hindustani) of Nain Singh (often called 'the Pandit'), a great Indian explorer of the Himalayan region who some time after 1874 got the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, are available in the National Archives; and

(b) if so, whether he will examine the desirability of publishing the said journals?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some extracts from the original Diary have already been translated and published. The whole text in Hindi is likely to be published by the Sahitya Akademi.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

*460. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.A. as to the nature and scope of assistance provided by the U.S.A. Government to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been reached regarding the total assistance, but the Government of the U.S.A. has already agreed to provide assistance for services of American Professors, training of Indian members of the staff in the U.S.A. and supply of equipment from abroad, involving an expenditure of $ 2,138,065. This includes $ 119,000 (equivalent to Rs. 566,678) to cover local cost of the technicians from rupee fund which accumulated under Section 402. That Government has further agreed to the utilisation of a sum of $ 945,000 (equivalent to Rs. 4,500,000) from the P.L. 480 Rupee Fund for the development of land, the construction of buildings and the purchase of indigenous equipment.

Infiltration of Chinese Agents

*461. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese agents have crossed into India during the past few months as has been stated by the Chief of the Army Staff during his June visit to Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). I am informed that the Chief of the Army Staff has not been correctly reported and that what he said was that it was probable that a number of Chinese agents may have crossed into India amongst the Tibetan refugees.

जैसलमेर में तेल सर्वेक्षण

*४६२. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उस पर अब तक कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की भूगर्भीय पार्टियों ने जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में लगभग ११७१ वर्ग मील का भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण (Geological Mapping) तथा १२७ मील का सारेखण (Traversing) का कार्य कर लिया है। १९५९-६० के कार्य करने के समय में ११९० वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र के आकर्षण चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण (Gravity magnetic survey) किये गये। कार्य करने की कठिनाइयों के कारण १९५८ से इस क्षेत्र में भूकम्पकीय सर्वेक्षण (Seismic survey) बन्द कर दिये हैं।

(ख) ९,०३,००० रुपये।

Scholarships in Humanities

*463. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent. of the allotment in scholarships in Humanities are utilized since the inception of the scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has taken the following steps:—

(1) In 1958 and again in 1959, the Ministry sought the co-operation of the Vice-Chancellors in remedying this state of affairs and suggested that in future all applications should be forwarded by the Vice-Chancellors themselves, who would also ensure that maximum number of suitable

candidates apply for the awards. Besides, they should encourage recently recruited Lecturers in Colleges to apply for these awards and by a liberal interpretation of leave rules, permit them to avail of the scholarships, if selected. They should also ask the Heads of Institutions and Professors incharge of Research Departments to induce suitable candidates to apply for these awards.

(2) The awards have been advertised twice in the press instead of once as was the practice in the past.

(3) The time gap between the date of announcement inviting applications for the awards in the press and the last date by which candidates are to submit applications has been extended from a month and a half to three months to permit a larger number of candidates to apply. The Universities have also been given more time than in the previous years to forward applications to the Ministry.

(4) State Governments and other Institutions have also been informed of the Scheme in addition to the Universities and Institutions of higher learning in India.

Increments to L.D.Cs.

*464. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question with regard to the grant of additional increments to L.D.Cs. of Subordinate Offices was deferred till recommendations of the Pay Commission were out;

(b) whether the question of grant of additional increments is now being considered favourably; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). After taking into account the recommendations of the Pay Commission, it has been decided that the grant of additional increments to Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat should be discontinued. The question of the grant of additional increments to L.D.Cs. in the Subordinate Offices does not, therefore, arise.

Suicides at Qutab Minar, Delhi

*465. **Shri Jinachandran:**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides (men and women separately) committed during the last two years by jumping from the Qutab Minar, Delhi; and

(b what steps Government are taking to prevent such deaths in future?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a)

	Men	Women
1958 . .	1	1
1959	1	..
1960 . (upto 31-7-60)	3	1

(b) As a precautionary measure, no visitor is allowed to go up the Qutab Minar unless he is accompanied by at least two persons. A watchman and Police Constable are posted at

the entrance to the Minar to ensure that this is observed. The entrance to the Minar is closed to all visitors between sun-set and sun-rise.

C.P.I. Activities in Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi

*466. **Dr. Samantsinhar:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Communist Party of India have recently established their party unit in the border districts of Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi;

(b) whether by presenting a rosy picture of the achievements of the Communist regime in China they are attracting the people towards China;

(c) whether they are exploiting the natural difficulties of the people of this hilly area to create lawlessness; and

(d) the action taken by Government to combat their anti-national activities in these critical border areas?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (d). The Communist Party is carrying on active propaganda in these areas. The Party has established two units in Tehri-Garhwal District. A close watch is being maintained on the situation.

Amount Due to Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd.

*467. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 150 on the 16th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to recover the amount due to Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. from its consumers; and

(b) what is the balance still outstanding?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) I. After the *Ad-hoc* Committee's meeting at Bangalore in January, 1960, special Government orders authorising the payment of a sum of Rs. 1·23 crores to the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. against their various pending claims against the Indian Air Force have been issued.

II. The cases relating to the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. outstandings are being dealt with on high priority basis at all stages.

III. In the case of the manufacturing repairing projects, the Government is advancing the required amounts to the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. for acquisition of raw materials/components/overhaul spares etc.

(b) Out of the total outstandings of Rs. 235 lakhs against the various customers on 30-9-1959, the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. have recovered a sum of Rs. 154 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 81 lakhs.

असम के शरणार्थी

*४६८. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री बि० दास गुप्त :
श्री हो० ना० मुकर्जी :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक असम से कितने शरणार्थी पश्चिम बंगाल आ चुके हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अब तक असम लौट चुके हैं ;

(ग) अभी तक पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने शरणार्थी प्रतिदिन आ रहे हैं;

(घ) पश्चिम बंगाल में उनके रहने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ङ) शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने के लिये जो शिविर स्थापित किये गये हैं उन का खर्च कौन उठाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने सूचित किया है, कि १० अगस्त तक असम से उनके राज्य में २१,६०१ शरणार्थी आए हैं, तथा उनमें से कोई भी वापिस नहीं लौटा है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है, कि असम से प्रतिदिन लगभग १,१०० शरणार्थी उनके राज्य में आ रहे हैं।

(घ) तथा (ङ). राज्य सरकार ने लहरियादार मकान (Corrugated hutments) बनाये हैं। शैड, स्कूल भवन, गुदाम, शिविर और तिरपाल (Tarpaulins) का भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार खर्चा उठा रही है। कई गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएँ भी सहायता देने के लिये धन राशि लगा रही हैं।

Liquidation of Laxmi Bank

***469. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the Laxmi Bank Ltd. (with Head Office at Akola) was liquidated; and

(b) whether the Reserve Bank authorities were aware of the circumstances leading to the liquidation of the Bank?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The affairs of the bank were not being conducted properly, and some of its advances, particularly to its Chairman and his associates, had become sticky. There was in addition a misappropriation of the bank's funds on a large scale, and as there was a persistent withdrawal of deposits during March to May, 1960, the bank was not in a position to meet its liabilities.

(b) The Reserve Bank's report on the inspections conducted up to the year 1958 did not indicate that the bank's position was irretrievable. The deterioration in the position, which was due to a very large extent to the misoppropriation, could not easily be foreseen or detected in the course of the inspections.

स्कूल में विज्ञान की शिक्षा

*४७०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञान की शिक्षा पर अधिक जोर देने की किसी योजना पर इस वर्ष विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Accounts in Foreign Banks

*471. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

the Starred Question No. 683 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding the alleged accounts of Shri S. P. Jain with Banks in foreign countries have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No Sir, the investigations regarding the alleged dollar account of Shri S. P. Jain in U.S.A. are still in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Water Supply Scheme for Collieries

*472. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1177 on the 30th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation about the extent of assistance to be given for the water supply scheme for Bokaro-Kargali-Kathara Group of collieries have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner has suggested integration of this scheme with a scheme that is being drawn up by the Government of Bihar in connection with the new steel plant at Bokaro. This is under the consideration of the National Coal Development Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen

*473. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the question of temporary increase in the pension of ex-servicemen;

(b) when a final decision in this matter is likely to be taken; and

(c) the reasons for so much delay in taking a final decision?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration by Government. Appreciable progress has been made, and a final decision is likely to be reached. The issues are many and complex and involve repercussions on New Code pensioners, who are not entitled to get temporary increase in pension.

(c) Detailed consideration of this problem involved examination and study of voluminous documents and large quantity of statistical data. This has inevitably entailed unavoidable delay.

Manufacture of Trucks and Tractors

*474. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 459 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) what further progress has been made regarding the manufacture of trucks and tractors in Ordnance Factories;

(b) number of trucks produced upto the 1st June, 1960; and

(c) whether more orders for tractors have been received?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 25].

Common Reserve Police Force

*475. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 578 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state the progress since made in taking a decision on the question of formation of Common Police Reserve Force for different zones?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The Southern Zonal Council at its meeting held on 16th April, 1960, reviewed the action taken for the setting up of a Common Police Reserve Force for the Zone. The representatives of Kerala Government accepted the general scheme and agreed to depute the State Inspector-General of Police to join the Inspectors-General of Police of Madras Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State in working out the details of the scheme.

In the Northern Zone, collective training under the scheme was imparted to the force at Marwar Mathania (Rajasthan) in March-May 1960.

Training Centre for Adult Blind in Dehra Dun

*476. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received by the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun towards the sale of the products of the Institute during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b what are the various products that are produced in this institute?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

1958-59	Rs. 6,824·64
1959-60	Rs. 7,409·78

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26.]

Marine Insurance

*477. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bulk of Marine Insurance on goods acquired by India using United States Loans, have been given to United States Insurance Agencies; and

(b) what is the total amount paid for such cargo since the first American wheat loan to date to—

(i) United States Insurance Agencies;

(ii) Indian Insurance Companies?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No marine insurance is effected when purchases are made on behalf of Government of India agencies. Details regarding such insurance effected by the private sector are not normally available with Government. However, from an analysis of 252 private sector cases it appears that the following premia have been paid:—

(i) to U.S. Insurance Companies $4656 (i.e. Rs. 22,171)

(ii) to Indian Insurance Companies Rs. 6,04,861.

Annual Reports of Public Undertakings

*478. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to fix a time limit for presentation of annual reports of public undertakings to Parliament as is prevalent in U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The question will be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on a subsequent date.

Pay etc. of Workers of Marine Department, Andaman Islands

*479. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the date from which Central Pay Commission scales of pay were extended to the workers in the Marine Department, Andaman Islands and the actual date from which these scales were made effective;

(b) whether any recoveries were made from workers whose pay was reduced as a result of Central Pay Commission scales, on account of excess pay drawn by them during the intervening period, i.e., the date of extension of new scales and the date of their actual enforcemnt;

(c) whether previous arrears on account of difference in monthly pay have also been paid in the like manner to those workers whose pay under Central Pay Commission scales was enhanced; and

(d) if not, the reason for such anomaly and when will arrears be paid to workers to whom they are due?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Central Pay Commission scales were extended to the skilled and semi-skilled daily-rated personnel of the Andaman Marine Department in 1948 with retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1947. The scales for industrial labourers (other than casual, seasonal and contract labour) of the Marine Department were extended from the 23rd February, 1957.

(b) The pay of the workers was fixed provisionally subject to the approval of Accountant General, Central Revenues. The overpayments in certain cases pointed out by the Accountant General, Central Revenues are being recovered.

(c) and (d). The arrears are to be paid to workers certified by the Accountant General, Central Revenues as entitled to a higher rate of pay than that fixed provisionally by the Administration. Such arrears are being paid on the Accountant General, Central Revenues approving of the revised pay fixation.

National Discipline Scheme

*480. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Discipline Scheme has been introduced in the educational institutions of coal-field area;

(b) if so, since when this scheme has been introduced; and

(c) whether the training in this scheme has been made compulsory or optional for students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) January, 1959.

(c) It is not compulsory for schools to accept the scheme. Arrangements for imparting training under the scheme are made on request from the heads of the institutions concerned.

New Asiatic and Ruby General Insurance Companies

*481. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry had recently been conducted into alleged irregularities in the affairs of New Asiatic and Ruby General Insurance Companies;

(b) if so, what were its findings; and;

(c) what steps have been taken in regard to this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27.]

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes

*482. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes students has been disbursed to various States for the year 1959-60;

(b) if so, the money paid to each of the States;

(c) whether uniform amount is paid to scholarship holders in the States for holders of Central and State Scholarships; and

(d) what steps are proposed for ensuring uniformity?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28.]

Recommendations of Election Commission

*483. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 58 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in regard to the implementation of the recommenadtions of the Election Commission; and

(b) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken on all the recommendations of the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No further progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the other recommendations of the Election Commission.

(b) Most of the important recommendations of the Election Commission have already been given effect to by suitable amendments of the election law. Some of the remaining recommendations raise highly controversial issues which were the subject of discussion in the House as well as in the Select Committee on earlier occasions. All these recommendations will have to be examined in detail before concrete proposals for amendment of the election law are finalised. No time limit can, therefore, be prescribed for implementing all the recommendations.

Home Guards

*484. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Assar:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 603 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made in organising Voluntary Corps of Home Guards in different States and Union Territories;

(b) which States have organised such corps; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite this work?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). With the exception of Andhra Pradesh, all other States have either set up or agreed in principle to the setting up of voluntary organisation like Home Guards.

(c) A Conference of the officers responsible for this work in the various States/Administrations was held in New Delhi in May, 1960. The recomendation of the Conference that such organisations should be set up in all the States, as far as possible, on a uniform pattern is being brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action.

Pay Scales of Industrial Employees in Andaman Islands

*485. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Pay Commission scales of pay were extended to all the industrial employees in Government undertakings and/or departments in Andaman Islands with effect from 23rd February, 1957; and

(b) whether these employees (except those in Marine and Forest Departments) have been granted annual increments due to them on the 23rd February, 1958, 23rd February, 1959 and 23rd February, 1960?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). These scales were extended to industrial employees other than mazdoors in 1947, and they have been getting their annual increments regularly.

It was later decided in principle that these scales should also be extended to all mazdoors in Government undertakings and departments except casual, seasonal and contract labour from the 23rd February, 1957. The Andamans Administration sought clarifications on some points. In consultation with the other Ministries concerned, final decisions on these points were communicated to the Andamans Administration on the 20th March, 1959. The increments are based on the actual number of days for which an employee has worked. The details are being worked out and the Andamans Administration is being directed to finalise this work within a couple of months.

Kakatiya Temples in Andhra Pradesh

798. **Shri Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of Kakatiya temples in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on their maintenance during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultoral Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 4,888·91 nP.

(b) Rs. 8,300.

Secundrabad Cantt. Board

799. **Shri Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a the total amount allotted to the Secundrabad Cantt. Board as grant-in-aid for development schemes etc. during the year 1959-60 by the Government of India; and

(b) the details of the Schemes for which grants have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 77,700.00.

	Rs.
(b) Street Lighting	35,000·00
Harijan Quarters	20,000·00
Provision of 'X' Ray Block in Cantonment Hospital.	22,700·00
TOTAL	77,700·00

Mica Production in Bihar

800. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the quantity of mica produced in Bihar during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The statistics of Mineral production are collected by the Indian Bureau of Mines for the calendar years and not for financial years, under the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.

The quantity of mica produced in Bihar during the calendar years 1958 and 1959 was 20,021 and 16,338 metric tons respectively.

Steel Re-rolling Mills

801. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for the setting up of steel re-rolling mills in the then Bombay State during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the number of licences issued?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 8 applications for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) In 1959-60 three licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were issued for 'carrying on' the business of the existing mills against applications received in 1956.

Since April this year, however, general permission under the Iron and Steel Control Order has been given for setting up or operating small re-roiling mills provided no import of equipment is involved and only locally available scrap is used as raw material.

Branches of State Bank

802. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Bank of India branches opened in the Marathwada region of Bombay during 1959-60; and

(b) the names of places where these branches have been opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No branch of the State Bank of India was opened in 1959-60 in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State.

Collection of Income Tax

803. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a the total amount of income tax collected from the Marathwada region of Bombay during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the total amount of arrears during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount of income tax collected from the Marathwada region of Bombay during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 23·98 lakhs.

(b) The total amount of effective arrears outstanding as on 31st March, 1960 was Rs. 10·97 lakhs.

Collection of Estate Duty

804. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Estate Duty collected from the Marathwada region of Bombay during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the number of assessees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 76,919.

(b) The above amount was collected out of assessments made in 19 cases.

Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi

805. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions where the students from non-Hindi speaking States awarded Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi during 1959-60 have joined for studies;

(b) whether any selection has been made for the Award of scholarships under this scheme for 1960-61; and

(c) if so, the number of candidates selected so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A list showing the names of institutions is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 29.]

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

New Schools in Delhi and New Delhi

806. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new schools, Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary, opened in Delhi and New Delhi since the 15th July, 1960;

(b) the number of teachers employed newly since the 15th July, 1960; and

(c) the method of selection of these teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) New Higher Secondary Schools .. 15

(ii) High Schools converted into Higher Secondary schools .. 18

(iii) Middle Schools converted into Higher Secondary schools .. 2

(iv) New Junior Basic|Primary schools .. 86

(v) Junior Basic|Primary Schools upgraded as Senior Basic|Middle Schools .. 34

(b) (i) By the Delhi Administration .. 163

(ii) By the Delhi Municipal Corporation .. 650

(c) (i) *Delhi Administration*:

Selections are made by a Staff Selection Board out of the candidates nominated by the local Employment Exchange.

(ii) *Delhi Municipal Corporation*:

On the basis of a written test.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

807. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received comments of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur on the report of the Committee appointed to review the working and development of this Institute;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Reviewing Committee and the comments

of the Board of Governors are being examined in the Ministry with a view to obtaining the orders of the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor on matters dealt with in the report.

Engineering College at Palghat

808. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of financial arrangements regarding the establishment of an Engineering College at Palghat in Kerala have been settled with the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when will the College be started?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Nair Service Society, under whose auspices the College is being established and the State Government have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure upto the end of the current plan period. They have also agreed to bear the entire recurring expenditure after the Plan period. The College is expected to start functioning on 17th August, 1960.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

809. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff working in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) the monthly rental of the premises; and

(c) when will the office be shifted to its own premises?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 80.

(b) Rs. 628.94 nP.

(c) The Library has already been shifted and other departments are being shifted.

Oil Deposits near Surat

810. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly found oil deposit near Surat is the biggest and will meet 15 per cent of our oil consumption; and

(b) the quantity estimated by our Geologists?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Oil has been discovered in the first Test well drilled at Ankleshwar where a fairly large structure has been indicated in the Geophysical Surveys, but it is not possible to estimate the reserves of oil until many more exploratory and development wells are drilled.

Archæological Chemists

811. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of (i) Assistant Archæological Chemist and (ii) Junior Archæological Chemist advertised during the last three years;

(b) whether the posts were filled up by open recruitment or by departmental promotion; and

(c) what are the general educational and technical qualifications required?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) Two.

(ii) Two.

(b) By open recruitment through Union Public Service Commission.

(c) (i) *Assistant Archaeological Chemist.*

(a) Master's or equivalent Honour's degree of a recognised University in Physical or Inorganic Chemistry.

(b) *Desirable.*

Experience in the analysis of alloys, silicates and mortars and knowledge of insecticides and fumigrants.

(ii) *Junior Archaeological Chemist.*

(a) Master's or equivalent Honour's degree of a recognised University in Physical inorganic Chemistry.

(b) Experience in the analysis of alloys, silicates and mortars.

NOTE.—Qualifications relaxable at the discretion of the Commission in the case of candidates otherwise well-qualified in both categories of the posts.

Major and Minor Circles of Archæological Department

812. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1704 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state whether there is any proposal to abolish the distinction between major and minor circles and the special allowance which is paid to the superintendent of a major circle?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir.

Salary Scales of College Teachers in U.P.

813. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the universities and affiliated colleges in Uttar Pradesh have received financial help from the University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The two Central Universities situated in U.P., namely, the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University, have received necessary financial help for the improvement of the salary-scales of their teachers, as a part of the block-grant payable to these Universities for maintenance purposes.

The existing scales of pay of teachers in the Universities of Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Roorkee are equivalent to or better than those recommended by the Commission. The question of giving financial help to these Universities does not, therefore, arise.

A grant of Rs. 178.63 nP. has been paid by the University Grants Commission to the Vaish Degree College, Shamli, (affiliated to Agra University) for the year 1959-60.

Ex-Servicemen's Colonies in Punjab

814. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been sanctioned for the development of the Ex-servicemen's Colonies in Punjab;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(c) the progress achieved so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1958-59	Nil
1959-60	Rs. 2,000

(c) There are three Ex-Servicemen's Colonies in the Punjab, *viz.* Karnal, Mahabalipur-Randhirpur and Banur.

The Karnal Colony has already been fully established.

In Mahabalipur-Randhirpur Colony a tube-well has been sunk and a pumping set installed. Three miles of irrigation channels have been dug. Survey and demarcation of plots, village site, etc. have been carried out.

Necessary plans for layout of the village and settlers' quarters are under preparation.

In Banur Colony consolidation of land has been completed. The State Government tried to sink a tube well in the Colony but unfortunately no water was found even at a depth of about 300 feet and as such the development of the Colony has been deferred till water resources are determined.

Social Education in Delhi

815. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work done in regard to social education in Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the amount spent on administration as well as the amount paid as T.A. and D.A. during the year so far; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more work is being done in urban as compared to rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Aid to Undertakings in the Private Sector

816. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government gives aid to State Governments for financing undertakings in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the amount given so far to each State annually from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Agricultural Colonies for S. C. and S. T. in Mysore

818. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in Mysore State under the Centrally sponsored scheme during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government during the same period; and

(c) the names of places where they will be started during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Information is given in a statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30.]

(b)

Category	*Amounts of grant*	
	1959-60	1960-61
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Scheduled Castes	9·25	5·50
Scheduled Tribes	5·02	5·48

(c) Information is given in a statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30.]

Monuments in Mysore

819. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount spent for the protection of each of the Centrally protected monuments in Mysore State during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Time and labour spent in collecting the information are not

commensurate with the results thereof.

Archaeological Finds at Ratnagiri

820. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent for the maintenance and repairs of the archaeological finds at Ratnagiri in Orissa during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Rs. 20,499.

Primary Education in Orissa

821. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Orissa for the development of primary education during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount earmarked to be given during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 54,01,000 for elementary education.

(b). (i) Rs. 19,67,000 for Centrally sponsored Scheme relating to elementary education.

(ii) Rs. 75 lakhs have been earmarked for the Government of Orissa for all educational development Schemes in the "State" sector taken together but information as to how much out of this amount is proposed to be expended by the State Government for the elementary education is not yet available.

Treasurers in Central Universities

822. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to abolish the office of Treasurer in the three Central Universities of Banaras, Aligarh and Viswabharati?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No decision has been taken in this regard so far.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

८२३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की नौकरियां पदालि से बाहर हैं;

( ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पदालि से बाहर की नौकरियों पर मंत्रालयों को स्वयं नियुक्तियां करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को नौकरी से हटा कर गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्तियां करने का, जैसे कि पदालि में सम्मिलित अन्य नौकरियों में किया जाता है, क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) इस समय हिन्दी सहायकों के पद तीनों सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट सर्विसिज (Central Secretariat Services) में से किसी की पदाव॰ में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, परंतु ऐसी नौकरियों की नियुक्ति के लिये नियत नियमों के अधीन ।

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ परामर्श द्वारा यह निर्णय किया गया था, कि सेन्ट्रल में क्रेटेरिएट सर्विस स्कीम (Central Secretariat Service Scheme) में साक्षी. मंत्रालयों तथा

अन्य कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों पर सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट क्लेरिकल सर्विस के उन अपर डिवीजन तथा लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को नियुक्त किया जाये, जिन्होंने इस उद्देश्य से जून, १९५९ में आयोग द्वारा ली गई विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा पास की थी।

Medium Term Loans for Co-operative Industries

824. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2419 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has since finalised the consideration of relative present standards regarding medium term loans for the co-operative Industries; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India in the light of the recommendations of the Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit.

Technical Education in Orissa

825. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grant-in-aid during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far to Orissa State for the development of technical education; and

(b) the heads under which these grants have been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 1959-60....Rs. 15·86 lakhs. 1960-61...No grant has been sanctioned to any non-Government institution so far. In respect of State Government institutions, the State Governments receive automatically ways and means advances from the Central Government of a sum equivalent to 3|4 of the approved provision made for assistance to the respective State, in nine monthly instalments beginning with the month of May. Formal sanction of Central Government assistance for Government institutions will be given towards the end of the financial year on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State during the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure during the last quarter.

(b). For the development of existing institutions and for the establishment of new institutions as given below:

1. Bhadrak Polytechnic, Bhadrak (Non-Government) . (Establishment)
2. Mining Institute, Keojangarh (Government) . . . (Establishment)
3. Berhampur Engineering School, Berhampur (Government). (Development)
4. Jharsuguda Polytechnic, Jharsuguda (Government) . . (Development)
5. Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack (Government).. . (Development)

Relief to Political Sufferers in Orissa

826. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Orissa during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount given during this period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). **Yes.**

(b). **Rs. 500.**

लिपिक सेवा में स्थायी पद

८२७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लिपिक सेवा (श्रेणी १) के सभी २,००० स्थायी पद जिनका उल्लेख मंत्रालय की १९५९-६० की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में किया गया है, स्थायी रूप से भरे जा चुके हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभी कितने पद भरे जाने हैं और वे कब तक भरे जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). अब तक १४५० व्यक्ति स्थायी किये जा चुके हैं । शेष ५५० रिक्तियों के लिए एक अमंत्रित (Provisional) सूची बनाई गई है और वह सूची स्थायी करने से पहले सब मंत्रालयों। कार्यालयों में आवश्यक औपचारिक कार्यवाही (formalities) को पूरा करने के लिए भेजी गई है ।

स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को सहायता

८२८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में स्वेच्छा से कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता देती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९६०-६१ में अब तक कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ६२,०५५·०० रु० । इस राशि में, जामिआ मिलिआ इस्लामिआ, नई दिल्ली को दिया गया १,३३,००० रु० का अनुरक्षण अनुदान शामिल नहीं है क्योंकि माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए कोई विशिष्ट राशि निरक्त नहीं की गयी है ।

बहुप्रयोजनीय स्कूल

८२९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में अब तक बहुप्रयोजनीय स्कूलों के मुख्याध्यापकों की कितनी प्रादेशिक गोष्ठियां हुईं; और

(ख) इन में कौन-कौन सी समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) दो ।

(ख) १. विभिन्न व्यावहारिक पाठ्यक्रमों के साज-सामान की मानक सूची को अन्तिम रूप देना ।

२. विविध वैकल्पिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए छात्र चुनना ।

३. बहुद्देशीय स्कूलों के छात्रों के अनुवर्ती (follow up) अध्ययन की योजनाएं ।

४. प्रमुख और वैकल्पिक विषयों के मूल्याकन की पद्धतियां ।

५. विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू वैकल्पिक विषयों के पाठ्यक्रमों की तुलना ।

स्कूलों में प्रयोगात्मक कार्य

८३०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष स्कूलों में प्रयोग-कार्य को बढ़ावा देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) जिन परियोजनाओं के लिये अनुदान दिये गये थे उनमें से कितने सफल हुए ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रायोगिक प्रायोजना के लिए इस वर्ष में अब तकस्वीकृत किये गये अनुदानों के ब्यौरों का विवरण पटल पर रखा

जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४२, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]

(ङ) सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं से प्रायोजनाओं की पूर्ति की रिपोर्ट अभी आनी बाकी है।

दिल्ली में आग

८३१. **श्री नरदेव शास्त्री :**
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री हीरश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष दिल्ली में कितनी बार आग लगी;

(ख) उसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी जान माल की हानि हुई; और

(ग) सरकार और निजी व्यक्तियों को कितनी कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाता) : (क) प्रथम जनवरी से लेकर तीस जून, १९६० तक दिल्ली में ६०७ बार आग लगी, जिनमें से ६ भयानक थीं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३२]

(ख) १. जानी नुकसान ५
२. माली नुकसान ३८,६४,९२३ रुपये

(ग) १. सरकार को ९३,८०६ रुपये
२. निजी व्यक्तियों को ३७,७१,११७ रुपये

Contract System in M.E.S.

832. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2105 on the 14th April, 1960 and state the nature of further steps that are being taken to eliminate or minimise contract system in Military Engineer Service?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The matter is still under detailed examination.

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

833. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Factory and Workmen Compensation Acts etc. are not made applicable to the workers in the workshop of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these laws are applicable to the workers employed in Pilot Projects and other divisions of laboratories in the National Physical Laboratory?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The National Physical Laboratory, being a research institution has been exempted from the operation of the Factory Act on the condition that provisions of the Act relating to safety of workers are complied with and articles for commercial purpose are not manufactured. Both the conditions of exemption are complied with by the Laboratory. The Workmen Compensation Act is applicable to the workers of the Laboratory.

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

834. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers employed in Ink Development Projects at National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi are entitled to get bonus;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that they have not been paid bonus for the last ten years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to pay bonus?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The Ink Development Project has been transferred to a private firm from 1st June, 1959. While under the National Physical Laboratory, the staff of the Project was entitled to the same service benefits as admissible to other employees of National Physical Laboratory. The question of payment of bonus has been raised after transfer of the Project and will be determined after the compilation and audit of acounts.

आदिम जातियों के लिये व्यापार प्रबन्ध और प्रतिक्षण संस्था

८३५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री कोडियान :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन का अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये एक व्यापार प्रबन्ध तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्था स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्था में स्टेनोग्राफी, अकाउन्टेंसी, बुक कीपिंग तथा स्टोर कीपिंग आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा;

(ग) इस संस्था में कितने छात्र प्रविष्ट किये जायेंगे;

(घ) उनकी योग्यता क्या होगी; और

(ङ) क्या संस्था के कर्मचारियों और कार्यालयों के लिये प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) एक अलग प्रशिक्षण संस्था को खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण के निदेशक के अधीन चलाये गए एक केन्द्र में निर्धारित विषयों का प्रशिक्षण किया जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण के विषय हैं :—

(i) व्यापार प्रबन्ध

(ii) आशुलिपि

(iii) अकाउन्टेंसी, तथा

(iiii) स्टोर कीपिंग

(ग) प्रत्येक वर्ष ६४ विद्यार्थियों में से दस प्रतिशत सीटें (seats) अनुसूचित जातियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य लोगों के लिए होंगी ।

(घ) मैट्रिक अथवा हायर सैकेंड्री

(ङ) एक आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षक और एक चपरासी (attendant) के पदों की मंजूरी दी गई है । यह आशा है कि अकाउन्टेंसी और व्यापार-प्रबंध के व्याख्याताओं (lecturers) के पदों की मंजूरी शीघ्र जारी होगी । इस प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई अलग कार्यालय नहीं होगा ।

Manufacture of Film Projectors

836. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Projectors have been manufctured in Ordance Factory at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the number of such Projectors manufactured so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Presumably, the hon. Member has in mind the 35 mm Slide/Strip Film Projectors. It so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) 680 Projectors upto the end of June, 1960.

Co-ordination between Coal Board and Chief Inspectorate of Mines

837. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is complete co-ordination between the Coal Board

and the Chief Inspectorate of Mines; and

(b) the method of such co-ordination?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Inspector of Mines is a member of the Coal Board and the Chief Inspector or his nominee is a member of the Advisory Committees set up under section 15 of the Coal Mines Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, to advise the Board. In matters relating to safety in coal mines, the Board acts in consultation with, and on the basis of the recommendations made by, the Chief Inspectorate of Mines. Even in matters relating to methods of working in coal mines, for ensuring conservation of coal, it is open to the Chief Inpectorate of Mines to make suggestions to the Board, and such suggestions are given due consideration by the Board.

Export of Opium

838. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the export of opium for India;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether further efforts are being made to increase the export and earn more foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) Yes.

(b) Exports of opium since 1955 are as follows:

Year	Export (Tons)
1955	190
1956	255
1957	388
1958	447
1959	589
1960	638 (estimated)

(c) Yes, Sir.

१९६१ की जनगणना

८३९. **श्री पहाड़िया :**
श्री मोहम्मद इलियास :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१ में जो जनगणना होने वाली है, क्या उसके लिये तैयारी की जा चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सम्भवतः कुल कितना खर्च होगा; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये किन-किन भाषाओं को माध्यम रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) लगभग ७·५ करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) अंग्रेजी और राज्यों की प्रादेशिक भाषाएं।

Inclusion of Vidarbha in Maharashtra

840 **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the damage incurred in property by the Central Government during the first week of May, 1960 as a result of the 'Protest Week' launched against inclusion of Vidarbha in Maharashtra; and

(b) what is the loss of life?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The damage is estimated at approximately Rs. 31,400.

(b) There was no loss of life.

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

841. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and**

Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any control over the Indian Council of Cultural Relations; and

(b) if so, the nature of control and the exact relationship between the Government and the said Council?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Though the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is an autonomous organisation, its constitution provides that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council should be nominated by the Government of India. The Financial Adviser of the Ministry is one of the representatives of the Government of India on the Council and is also a member of the Finance Committee. All the budget proposals and proposals of expenditure are prepared initially by the Finance Committee and approved by the Governing Body of which the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Financial Adviser are members. The Council submits its budget proposals to the Government every year and budget provision is made after due scrutiny in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits the accounts of the Council.

Cultural Exchanges between India and China

842. Shri Obdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cultural exchanges between India and China during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the scheme for Exchange Programme of Scholars between India and China, 1958, four scholars from each country have been sent to the other for studies.

Hindi Teachers' Training College

843. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 482 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the progress made so far in finalising the details for starting a Government Hindi Shikshaka Training College at Gulbarga?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Government of Mysore submitted estimates in April, 1960 for starting a Hindi Teachers' Training College. These were examined in the Ministry of Education and suggestions thereon were made in May 1960 to the State Government for revision. The revised estimates are still awaited from the State Government.

Visveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Punjab

844. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vishveshwarnand Vedic Research Institute in Punjab has approached the Government for financial aid, and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute has received grants as below:

Year	Amount given
	Rs.
1940-41	2,500
1941-42	2,500
1942-43	2,500
1943-44	2,500
1944-45	2,500
1945-46	5,500
1946-47	5,500
1947-48	5,500

Year	Amount given
	Rs.
1948-49	5,500
1949-50	5,294
1950-51	5,500
1951-52	10,000
1952-53	10,000
1953-54	25,000
1954-55	25,000
1955-56	25,000
1956-57	25,000
1957-58	77,660
1958-59	63,760
1959-60	68,325
TOTAL	3,75,039

Women Teachers

845. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate as to the number of women teachers that would be required during the Third Plan in the primary, middle and high school stages; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. sir. But an informal Inter-Ministry Study Group set up by the Planning Commission have made an estimate, as given below, of the additional number of women teachers that would be required during the Third Plan:

Primary Stage—2,52,400.

Middle Stage—25,000.

Secondary Stage—15,000.

(b) Apart from the normal increase of women teachers at all stages, which is expected to be stepped up in the expansion of educational facilities in the Third Plan, the Government have proposed taking up of certain special measures for increasing the number of women teachers which include—

(i) Provision of quarters for women teachers working in rural areas;

(ii) Provision of special educational facilities for adult women, through condensed courses, to equip themselves to work as teachers;

(iii) Grant of special scholarships and stipends for women candidates from rural areas to qualify themselves as teachers and to receive training;

(iv) Grant of village allowance for women teachers working in rural or backward areas.

Kashmiri Language

846. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discard Arabic script in favour of Persian script for writing Kashmiri language; and

(b) whether steps are being taken to translate the works of Rabindranath Tagore in Kashmiri to be written in Persian script and in Dogri to be written in Devanagri script?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) We have no information.

(b) (i) The Sahitya Akademi has sponsored the following works of Tagore for translation in Kashmiri in modified Persian script:

1. 101 Poems.
2. 21 Short Stories.
3. One Novel (Chokher Bali).
4. Three Plays ('Rakta Karabi', 'Dak Ghar' and 'Muktadhara').

(ii) In addition, it is understood that the Kashmir State Tagore Centenary Committee is sponsoring the

following works of Tagore for translation:

(I) In Kashmiri (in the official script)

1. Gitanjali
2. The Cycle of Spring.

(II) In Dogri (in Devnagri Script)

1. Gitanjali
2. 101 Poems
3. 21 Short Stories.

Training Centre for Adult Blind in Dehra Dun

847. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blind Adult are being taught in Braille reading in the Training Centre for the Adult Blind in Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, in which of the Indian languages teaching is imparted through Braille;

(c) whether Oriya is taught there; and

(d) the number of the blind from Orissa?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindi, Tamil and Telugu.

(c) and (d). Oriya is not being taught as there is no trainee from Orissa in the Centre at present.

Seizure of Gold at Palam Airport

848. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Misra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth about Rs. 1,70,000 was seized from a Greek passenger by the land customs authorities on 22nd May, 1960 at Palam Airport;

(b) whether any enquiries regarding his membership of any gang of smugglers have been made;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken against him?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Suitable enquiries have been made. It appears that some persons were associated with him in this case.

(d) The case against the Greek national has been adjudicated departmentally and the seized gold (weighing 1359·67 tolas) has been confiscated absolutely. He is also being prosecuted.

Morning and Night Schools in Delhi Factory Areas

849. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi School Teachers' Association has urged the Government to open morning and night schools in factory areas and in colonies where working class people reside; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Banaras Hindu University

850. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of ten teachers of Banaras Hindu University have recently been terminated; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the termination of their services?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of the teachers in question have been terminated by the University in accordance with the terms of their agreements of service and the Ordinances of the University governing the terms of appointment and conditions of service of its employees.

Requirements of Petroleum in Kerala, Mysore and Madras

851. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the estimated yearly requirement of Motor spirit, Diesel Oil, Kerosene and Lubricating Oil in the three States of Kerala, Mysore and Madras?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): State-wise Consumption statistics are not maintained for petroleum products nor are forward estimates prepared on that basis; the areas followed are commonly known as main port supply areas. The existing Cochin and Madras supply areas are, however, almost coterminous with the states of Kerala, Mysore, and Madras taken together. The consumption of light distillates (mainly Motor Spirit) and Middle Distillates (mainly Kerosenes and Diesel) in these two supply areas together in 1959 was of the order of 0·12 and 0·64 million tons respectively; supply area-wise break-up for lubricants is not readily available.

'Kalaripayattu' Fencing

852. **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the Malabar type of fencing known as 'Kalaripayattu" is slowly dying out; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government of India to popularise this type of fencing in India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have not taken any special steps for the promotion of 'Kalaripayattu" in India. The promotion of this activity, however, forms part of the Government of India's programme for the promotion of Indigenous Physical Activities and under that programme grants are also sanctioned to institutions of 'Kalaripayattu'.

Cave Engraving in Wynad Taluk

853. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cave Engravings have been discovered in the heart of the dense forest in Wynad Taluk of Malabar; and

(b) if so, what is the uniqueness of the engravings?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir, but it cannot be said to be a new discovery, as an article on it has already appeared in the 'Indian Antiquary' September, 1901, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) The engravings are unique in the sense that no engraving of similar nature has been located in Kerala so far.

Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments

854. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of accommodation being provided for the civilian em-

ployees in Defence establishments; and

(b) whether there is any scheme for construction and allotment of quarters to the civilians?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Key civilian personnel of the Defence Services and certain categories of Military Farm employees are entitled to Government accommodation and have been provided. Other categories of civilian employees are not entitled to Government accommodation but are considered for allotment of accommodation which is surplus to the requirements of Services personnel.

2. In 13 Ordnance Factories there are attached Estates, wherein accommodation has been provided for nearly 24,000 workers. The following married accommodation for civilians in the Indian Navy has been provided:

Bombay Command—649 quarters.

East Coast Command—163 quarters.

Hydrographic Office, Dehra Dun—3 quarters.

Accommodation needs of civilian employees in the Defence Establishments are reviewed periodically along with Services' requirements and additional quarters are constructed subject to availability of funds, etc.

3. The following schemes for construction of accommodation for Defence cvilians are under consideration:

(i) Construction of accommodation for Defence civilians at Dehu, Delhi Cantt, Pulgaon, Panagarh, Bombay and Avadi upto 15 per cent. of their permanent strength.

(ii) Construction of accommodation for 74 civilians of the M.E.S. and Military Farms.

(iii) Construction of 200 Low Cost Houses by Cantonment Boards in each of the Cantonments at Jabalpur, Meerut, Agra, Jullundur and Dehu Road from loans to be obtained from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. These houses will be let on hire by the Cantonment Boards on economic rent to civilian Defence workers and Cantonment Fund employees.

(iv) Construction of 1968 quarters in 1960-61 in the Ordnance Factories' Estates.

Shortage of Geologists

855. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of Geologists ir India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome this shortage?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) according to the estimates made by an Expert Committee of the University Grants Commission, 2000 Geologists and Applied Geologists are required upto the end of the 3rd Plan period. The present output of Geologists and Applied Geologists is about 290 per year.

(b) (i) The Departments of Geo' at our Universities are being de: loped for advanced studies and re search in the field with grants provided by the University Grants Commission.

(ii) Specialised courses in Applied Geology are being organised at seven selected Universities. These courses have also been organised at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. They will also be introduced at Kanpur and Bombay Institutes of Technology when they function in full capacity.

(iii) Field training of students of Geology and Applied Geology is being organised in collaboration with Geological Survey of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Bureau of Mines and other organisations.

The out-put is expected to reach 400 per annum as a result of these measures.

राजस्थान के लिये कोयले का चूरा

८५६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री र० च० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या **इस्पात, खान और इंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५९ और १९६० में राजस्थान को कितने टन कोयले का चूरा (स्लेक कोल) दिया गया ?

इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : राजस्थान को कोयले का चूरा (Slack Coal) निम्नलिखित मात्रा में दिया गया है :—

१९५९	९७,५४८ टन
१९६०	१५३,२९६ टन

Junior Technical Schools in Punjab

857. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior technical schools proposed to be opened in Punjab in 1960;

(b) the names of the places where they will be opened; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open one such school in each Development Block?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The revised Second five-year plan of Punjab provides for the establishment of three Junior Technical Schools in the State. These were opened in 1959 at Kangra, Kapurthala and Gurgaon. There is no other proposal under consideration during the current year.

Training Centres for the Handicapped

858. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres for the handicapped opened in different States;

(b) how many of them are under State Government control and how many under the direct control of the Government at the Centre;

(c) whether it is a fact that the centres working under the Central Government are experiencing difficulty in getting the supplies of raw materials required in connection with training purposes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government of India administer the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun. Information about the training centres for the handicapped run by the State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Seizure of Goods on Indo-Goa Border

859. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the description of goods seized in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border under the Sea Customs Act and various Import and Export or control laws and also the dates and places of seizure during 1959-60 and up-to-date?

(b) what action, besides seizure of goods was taken; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and the valuation of the goods seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Goods namely Gold, jewellery, currency, foreign liquor, watches, and other articles valued at Rs. 9·40 lakhs were seized on the Indo-Goa border in Karwar, Castle Rock and Dodamarg circles during the period from 1-4-1959 to 30-6-1960.

(b) The goods were confiscated and personal penalties imposed on the offenders in deserving cases. In some cases the offenders were also prosecuted.

(c) 4 persons were prosecuted in gold smuggling cases. The total quantity of gold seized from such persons was 2,418 tolas valued at Rs. 3·09 lakhs.

Eviction of Defence Workers at Jubbalpore

860. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Defence Workers at Jubbalpore were forcibly evicted from Ranjhi (Jubbalpore) without any alternative accommodation;

(b) whether three workers went on hunger-strike in the month of May, 1960;

(c) whether this matter was taken up with the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Some Defence workers were evicted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from certain hutments rented by them. These hutments had been illegally constructed by some persons, on land in Ranjhi village (Jabalpur), belonging to that Government. As the land was required by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for their purposes, the owners of these hutments were given opportunities to shift to a nearby alternative site in an adjoining village Richhai, after paying the arrears of rent due from them (which was nominal). This offer was not availed of and eviction had to be carried out.

(b) Some residents of Ranjhi, out of whom three were Defence workers went on hunger-strike as a protest against the eviction. They, however, gave up the hunger-strike unconditionally, within a few days, after tendering apologies to the District magistrate.

(c) and (d). This matter primarily concerns the Madhya Pradesh Government, but as many Defence workers were affected, the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, was requested to provide alternative accommodation. He has intimated that sites in a nearby area can still me made available to the encroachers who are willing to pay arrears of rent and vacate the area illegally occupied by them at present. The workers have been advised to avail of this offer from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Smuggled Gold at Santa Cruz

861. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 1 lakh was seized by the Customs Authorities at the Santa Cruz air port on 30th May, 1960;

(b) whether a foreign National was arrested; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On the 30th May, 1960 one Mr. Moufaq Salim El Wattar, a Syrian National, arrived at the Santa Cruz Airport from Beirut. On search of his person, gold weighing about 1020 tolas valued at Rs. 1,32,600 was found concealed in a specially made jacket

worn by him. The gold has been confiscated outright and a personal penalty of Rs. 1,000 imposed on him. A prosecution has also been launched against him.

Copper in Andhra Pradesh

862. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey for the deposits of Copper in Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the results of the survey; and

(c) whether any prospecting operations have commenced or are proposed to be started?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Gani-Kalava area.*—In the Gani-Kalava area, Kurnool district, copper bearing lodes from half a foot to 6 feet in thickness and with a copper content ranging from 0.03 per cent. copper to 2·74 per cent. copper have been located between depths of 100 to 230 feet. Further work is in progress to determine the extent of these lodes.

Agnigundala.—The old working at Agnigundala are found to be extensive. Green stains in quartzites and schists and, in certain places encrustations of malachite and azurite in joint planes, constitute more or less the only evidence of copper ore. Geophysical investigations, using the electrical and magnetic methods, were carried out in this area during 1953-54 and 1955-56 but no significant geophysical indications were obtained.

Garimanipenta.—The Garimanipenta deposits do not appear to be promising; however, they are being examined in detail, before finally abandoning the area.

Mailaram-Yellambailu area.—Numerous old workings presumably for copper bearing minerals, are noticed over the hill ranges near Mailaram and Yellambailu villages some 14 miles to the north of Kothagudium Collieries. Malachite in small patches and lenses in the quartzites, lying on the hanging and footwalls of pits and in some places malachite encrustations in fissures and joint planes, constitute the only evidence of copper ore. Detailed geophysical investigation using electrical and magnetic method were carried out during 1954-55 over an area of 4 square miles around the old workings. In the Mailaram area, no significant geophysical indications were obtained. In the Yellambailu area, two strong indications were obtained. These indications will be verified by test drilling in due course.

(c) In August 1959 drilling work was taken up in the Gani area and is in progress. Drilling in Agnigundala will be considered if found necessary in the light of investigation now in progress. Work in Mailaram Yellambailu area is proposed to be taken up during the current year. Any further detailed prospecting work will depend on the result of investigations now in hand or proposed to be taken up shortly.

M.E.S., Kanpur

863. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Jagdish Awasthy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two contracts worth Rs. 4 lakhs were given by the M.E.S. Authorities in Kanpur to a contractor belonging to 'F' Class who is entitled to contract upto Rs. 40,000 only; and

(b) if so, the reason for this deviation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Term contracts, each of the value of Rs. 2 lakhs, were entered into during 1957-58 with an 'F' Class contractor. According to the existing instructions,

Term contracts (which are entered into for a specific period, normally one year, for the execution of small works and repairs) can be entered into with approved contractors, irrespective of their Class, and of the estimated value of the contract.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of New All India Services

864. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create some more all India services such as Indian Information Service; and

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There is no "Indian Information Service". The reference presumably is to the "Central Information Services" under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Government have decided to create two new Central Services, namely, the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. The progress so far made with regard to the setting up of these two Services has been indicated in the reply to Starred Question No. 123 in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, 1960.

Delegations to Foreign Countries

865. Shri Pahadia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many delegations were sent abroad in the year 1959 by the various Ministries;

(b) whether the members of these delegations were all officials;

(c) how much expenditure was incurred on these delegations; and

(d) the duties that were entrusted to each of these delegations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

Technical Institutes for Tribal People

866. Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the four technical Institutes for the tribal people out of five have not yet been completed;

(b) if so, the reason of delay in construction; and

(c) whether these institutes have started functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Out of the 6 institutes approved in the Second Plan period, the construction work in respect of one has been completed. According to the report of the State Governments concerned delay has been mainly due to the shortage of technical personnel and the heavy pressure on the State Public Works Departments.

(c) Five out of the six have started functioning. The sixth is expected to start this month.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme in Punjab

867. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given by the Centre to the Punjab State for Social and Moral Tygiene and After-care Programme during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are located?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1959-60—Rs. 42,000

1960-61.—A sum of Rs. 2·4 lakhs has been allocated for implementing this scheme in Punjab during 1960-61. This amount is being released in monthly instalments in the form of ways and means advances and will be adjusted against the payment sanctions to be issued towards the end of the financial year.

(b) Amritsar; Faridkot; Karnal; Jullundur and Sonepat.

Grants to Cultural Organisations in Punjab

868. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Punjab State during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the above period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b).

Name of the Organisation	*Amount* Rs.
Hind Sweepers' Sewak Samaj (Punjab) Gurgaon .	200

(This does not include grants given by the three National Akademies to the cultural organisations in Punjab and a grant of Rs. 62,500 given to the Punjab Government for the construction of a theatre in the State capital during 1960-61.)

Import of Iron and Steel

869. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of steel from January to June, 1960;

(b) the total import during the same months of the preceding year; and

(c) how far is the decrease in import of iron and steel due to increase of production of Iron and Steel in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 4,43,000 tons approximately.

(b) 4,74,714 tons.

(c) Due to the increased billet production in the public sector steelworks, the indigenous availability of materials like rods, bars and light structurals increased and the import of billets and of these materials were correspondingly reduced or stopped during 1960. On the other hand, scarce items like plates, sheets and wire, were imported on a large scale than before.

Security of Northern Border

870. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether suitable precautionary measures have been taken to guard against the threat of infiltration in the northern border districts of India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Government have taken all steps available to them to guard against infiltration into the northern border districts of India. Owing to the length of the border and its topography, however, it is not possible to completely rule out the possibility of infiltration at odd places.

लवडेल, मद्रास में युवक नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण शिविर

८७१. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदकमौंडलम (मद्रास) के पास लवडेल में २० जून, १९६० से युवक नेता प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित किया गया था;

(ख) उन में कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी थे और वे किन-किन जगहों से उस शिविर में शामिल होने के लिये आये थे;

(ग) शिविर के संगठन पर कुल कितनी रकम खर्च की गई; और

(घ) वहां पर जिन नवयुवकों को नेतृत्व का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया उन की सेवायें किस प्रकार काम में लाई जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वितरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३३]

(ग) ७,१७७ रु०।

(घ) आशा है कि जिन शिक्षकों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है वे अपनी-अपनी संस्थाओं में युवक कल्याण सम्बन्धी क्रिया-कलापों में वृद्धि करेंगे।

Study of Tibetan Language

872. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether study of Tibetan language is included in Government scheme of awarding scholarships for study of foreign languages?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No, Sir.

U.S. Loan for Development of Small Scale Industries

873. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Development Loan Fund has sanctioned a loan to India for development of small industries;

(b) the amount of that loan; and

(c) how that loan amount is going to be utilized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. They have announced their intention to do so.

(b) and (c). Details are yet to be settled.

Purchase of Property by L.I.C.

874. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2757 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the details asked for in regard to the purchase of properties of Ananda Bazar Patrika (P) Ltd., in New Delhi by the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There was a proposal from the Ananda Bazar Patrika (P) Limited that the Life Insurance Corporation might consider purchase of their property at Qutab Road, New Delhi. The proposal was, however, turned down by the Corporation.

UNESCO Fellowships and Scholarships in Humanities

875. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates trained uptil now under UNESCO Scheme of Fellowships and Scholarships in Humanities;

(b) how many candidates were sent during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(c) whether all of them have returned; and

(d) whether they have so far been employed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 68.

(b) 1958-59—14.
1959-60—16.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Unesco's requirements for eligibility for scholarships/fellowships is that the candidate should be employed and duly sponsored: the employing authority is also required to guarantee the employment of the candidate on his return from abroad. The implication therefore is that all these candidates are suitably employed.

National Coal Development Corporation

876. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten schools will be set up by the National Coal Development Corporation for the training of technical personnel;

(b) what is the estimated cost of expenditure per annum in running those schools; and

(c) whether the entire amount of expenditure will be borne by the Government, if not how the expenditure will be met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Corporation has been running four schools at Kargali, Girdih, Kurasia and Talcher since the year 1956 for the training of junior technical personnel. They have recently started another school at Bhurkunda. The present five schools, the intake strength of which has recently been practically doubled, would suffice for the requirements of the Corporation for at least the first three years of the next plan. The Corporation, therefore, does not propose to increase the number of its schools at present. The position will be reviewed in two years from now.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

877. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first batch of students has been admitted to undergraduate courses in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur;

(b) what was the process of selection of students;

(c) the total number of students who applied; and

(d) the total number admitted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The first batch of students has been selected and admissions are being made.

(b) The selection was made on the basis of the performance of the candidates at their respective qualifying examinations.

(c) 7,736.

(d) Out of 100 students proposed to be admitted, 78 have paid their fees so far.

Commutation of Death Sentences

878. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President has commuted the death sentences of a number of dacoits sentenced to death during 1960 in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number and the names of the dacoits involved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No.

The President has, however, commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of two dacoits, *viz.*, Tahsildar Singh and Shyama, who had been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

Thefts in Connaught Place

879. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts are on the increase in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of Thefts committed during the last three months; and

(c) action taken by Government to stop these thefts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). This form of crime has shown a marked decrease. Only 18 cases were reported during the last 3½ months as against 34 during the corresponding period last year.

(c) The police are maintaining vigilance and intensive patrolling is carried out.

Preservation of Houses of Famous Personalities

880. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state what is the policy of Government to preserve the residences of the famous personalities of our country like Rabindra Nath Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Ray and others?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Each case is considered on its own merits.

Abolition of Third Class in Post-Graduate Degrees

881. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman of the University Grants Commission has suggested abolition of third class in post-graduate degrees like M. A. and M.Sc.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No such suggestion has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Supply to Tripura

882. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of coal allotted to Tripura is not lifted; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; the quota of coal and soft coke allotted during 1959-60 to Tripura State was not fully lifted.

(b) The main reasons were:—

(i) failure of the authorised agents of the Tripura Administration to submit programmes in time;

(ii) difficulty in movement *via* Pakistan as cross railway traffic was restricted; and

(iii) lack of sufficient indents for wagons from supplying collieries.

Smuggling by Chinese Sailors

883. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twelve Chinese sailors of S.S. Hang Sang and the Halidis were arrested on the night of 29th June, 1960 in Calcutta port by the customs authorities under

the Sea Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, following the alleged seizure of large quantities of gold from them intended for smuggling;

(b) what are the countries of registration of the two ships in which these Chinese sailors were employed and who are the owners of these ships; and

(c) what has been the final outcome of the cases launched against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Twelve Chinese Sailors (11 of s.s. Hang Sang and one of M. V. Halidis) were arrested by the Calcutta Customs authorities following the seizure of 1154 tolas of gold from the sailors of s.s. Hang Sang and 160 tolas of gold from that of M. V. Halidis on the night of the 23rd June, 1960.

(b) S. S. Hang Sang is a British cargo vessel registered at Hongkong and owned by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited, M. V. Halidis is a Norwegian cargo vessel registered at Drammen (Norway) and owned by Bruusgaard Kiosterud and Company, Drammen.

(c) The cases are pending before court of law.

Midday Meals to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

884. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that midday meal grants are given for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students studying in Government Welfare Schools and other Tribal Schools at 15 nP. per head;

(b) whether Government are also aware that such grants are not paid to all tribal children in schools run by recognised non-official organisations; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take to stop this discrimination and allow grants to all students?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Certain State Governments give midday meal grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students under the Backward Classes Sector of the Second Five Year Plan of the respective States. The rates of grants differ from State to State.

(b) and (c). The coverage of children under the scheme is decided by the State Governments concerned and the discrimination if any may be due to differing needs, or limitation of funds. The matter is one for the State Governments concerned to deal with.

Development Loan Fund Receipt

885. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount received upto March, 1960 from the Development Loan Fund for different projects?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai:

Sanctioned:	Rs. 92.8 crores
Utilised:	Rs. 43.58 crores

Grants for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

886. **Shri Halder:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations to whom the Central grants have been given in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount of grant given to each organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b).

Name of the Organisation	Amount of direct Central grant-in-aid sanctioned during 1959-60
	Rs.
I. SCHEDULED CASTES	
1. Harijan Sevak Sangh	3,12,000
2. Iswar Saran Ashram	62,300
3. Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh	72,400
4. Allahabad University (Pre-examination Training Centre for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates).	1,49,630
II. SCHEDULED TRIBES	
1. Indian Council for Child Welfare	47,000
2. Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1,21,600
3. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal	15,000
4. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh	3,68,000

Revision of Pay Scales in Tripura

887. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2660 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the resolution adopted by the Tripura Territorial Council demanding revision of pay scales of its employees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A Committee set up by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura, is examining the question of revision of pay scales of the employees of the Administration in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. A final decision in regard to the pay scales of these employees will be taken with due regard to the suggestions of the Committee. The staff working under the Territorial Council will be given the same benefits as the staff holding corresponding posts under the Administration.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

888. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far given to the Bharat Sewak Samaj by Government ae Grant since its inception up-to-date; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to appoint an evaluation Committee to assess the work done by the Samaj?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount paid so far to the Bharat Sewak Samaj is Rs. 1,39,14,736;

(b) There is no such proposal for the present.

Sports in Universities and Colleges

889. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage and develop sports in Universities and colleges; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Centre in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Besides making available the services of expert coaches under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme, the Government of India have initiated the following schemes for the promotion of sports and games in the Universities and colleges:

(1) Acquisition of playfields;

(2) Purchase of sports equipment;

(3) Construction of Stadia, Pavilions, Gymnasia, swimming pools and cinder tracks in the campus of the Universities|Colleges.

(b) There is no separate allocation of funds for the Universities and Colleges in respect of schemes under items (1) and (2) above. However under these schemes funds to the extent of Rs. 10·33 lakhs were sanctioned during 1959-60 to the State Governments for giving grants to the Educational Institutions of the standard of high|higher secondary school and above and another sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is to be allocated during the current financial year for the same purpose.

Under scheme No. (3), a sum of Rs. 19,000 was sanctioned to the Universities and Colleges during the year 1959-60 and during 1960-61 funds amounting to Rs. 24,500 have been sanctioned so far.

Unions Recognised by Government

890. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is incumbent upon the administrative Ministries to keep a proper record of the proceedings of the various meetings with the Federations|Unions|Associations recognized by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether copies of the minutes of such meetings are supplied to the concerned Federation|Unions|Associations; and

(c) whether a uniform procedure is being followed by all the Ministries in this respect.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No instructions have been issued requiring all the Ministries to maintain formal records of such proceedings;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Individual Ministries have adopted the procedure best suited to their circumstances.

National Book Trust

891. Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has submitted any annual report since it was established; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Trust has submitted one annual report so far namely from 1st August, 1957 to 31st July, 1958.

(b) A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34.]

National Book Trust

892. Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the National Book Trust since its inception?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 2,53,673.64 nPs. only till 30th July, 1960.

Ladakh Border

893. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of Indian Officers or soldiers who were killed or injured by Chinese soliders and Police on the Ladakh border of India during the last three months?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No one belonging to our Army or the Police has been killed or injured on the Ladakh border by Chinese action in the last three months.

Ex-Servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur

894. { Shri Daljit Singh: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ex*-servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of

Punjab to whom land has been allotted for cultivation to earn their living during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the nature of other financial assistance given to them during the same period so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The information is given below:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Kangra	Nil	Nil	1
Hoshiarpur	Nil	Nil	3

(b) Financial assistance given to the settlers, which varies according to climatic conditions, nature of the soil, extent of land and the Type of settlers, is in the form of provision of tractors, bullocks, implements, wells|tube-wells, houses and common buildings such as Panchayat ghars, seed stores, dispensaries and schools.

Supply of Rice and Oil to Defence Forces

895. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hand pounded rice, hand ground wheat-flour and ghani produced oils supplied to the defence forces annually during the last three years and the value thereof; and

(b) whether the army authorities have ever been approached by the Village Industries Organisations for supply of these wholesome articles of food produced by them, and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

The Hague Conference on Broadcasting

896. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rights of performing artists for broadcasting were discussed at a conference at The Hague recently;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions of this conference;

(c) whether India participated in it; and

(d) if so, whether India made any specific suggestion in the conference?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conference was attended by experts in their personal capacity. The draft prepared at the conference has not yet come up for consideration of member States.

(c) Two experts from India were invited by Unesco for participating in the deliberations of the conference in their personal capacity.

(d) Does not arise.

Artificial Lighting in Monuments

897. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of monuments under the control of the Central Department of Archaeology where there are artificial lighting arrangements;

(b) whether any experimental lighting has been attempted or proposed for any of the monuments;

(c) if so, what are those monuments;

(d) what is the system of lighting in Ajanta caves, Ellora caves, Elephanta caves, Bagh, Badami and the Brihadesvara Temple, Tanjore;

(e) whether there was any experimental lighting at the above sites;

(f) if so, who were the experts;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore is now permanently lighted; and

(h) if so, whether a copy of the statement of showing details of the system of lighting will be placed on the Table along with the statement of cost?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) It is difficult to furnish a complete list of monuments, as "artificial lighting" is a very vague term.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ajanta caves.

(d) *Ajanta caves.*—Electricity is generated by means of two diesel generating sets and the same is employed in providing electric light in all important caves bearing paintings. Flexible hand-lights with suitable reflectors are used for showing paintings.

Ellora caves, Bagh & Badami.—No lighting arrangement exists at these places.

Brihadesvara Temple, Tanjore.—Temporary fittings are provided from the main electric connection of the Temple Authorities. The dark circumambulatory path bearing paintings and chambers of the upper storey are also lighted by it.

(e) Yes, Sir. Only at Ajanta caves.

(f) 1. Messrs. Philips, Madras; and

2. Mr. Laurence Harrison.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras

898. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an officer of Superintendent for Epigraphy at Madras;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when did this office start functioning at Madras;

(c) when did this office close down at Madras;

(d) whether there was any correspondance between the Government of Madras and the Department of Archaeology of the Central Government on the subject; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to shift the office back to Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1916.

(c) 1920-21.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Department of Archaeology

899. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Department of Archaeology who have been given extension of service during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) what is the basis for giving extension of service of officers in the Department of Archaeology?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) 1958-59 Nil.

(ii) 1959-60 Two.

(iii) 1960-61 Two.

(b) Wide experience and expert knowledge in different branches of archaeology. Rtention considered essential in view of rapidly expanding archaeological activities. Services also required until the Centenary celebrations of the Department of Archaeology in 1961.

Recreation Centres in Government Colonies in Delhi

900. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up recreation centres in Government colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such centres to be opened during the current year; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine.

(c) Rs. 2,64,960.

Pay of Clerks and Teachers in Government Schools in Delhi

901. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scales of pay of clerks|strained graduate teachers employed in various Government schools in Delhi as revised by the Government of India on the 17th June, 1954 have been implemented with retrospective effect;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for their implementation at an early date?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No revised scales of pay for clerks and trained graduate teachers were sanctioned in the orders issued by the Government of India on 17-6-1954.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी छात्र

९०२. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में अभी कितने पाकिस्तानी छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं ?

शिक्षामन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): ३१-३-५८ तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ८८३ पाकिस्तानी विद्यार्थी भारत के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में अध्ययन कर रहे थे ।

आणविक अनुसंधान

९०३. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृति : कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभी कितने भारतीय छात्र विदेशों में आणविक अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों ने भारतीय छात्रों को इस विषय में अनुसंधान के लिये सुविधायें दी हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) भारत सरकार की अपनी छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों के अधीन चार छात्र विदेशों में एटोमिक अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं । गैर सरकारी विद्यार्थियों के बारे में हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ।

National Physical Laboratory

904. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount spent by the various directors of all the National Laboratories under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1958-59 and 1959-60 separately on their tours within the country and abroad?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The total amount spent by

the Council on the tours of Directors within India was Rs. 97,332·29 and Rs. 136,383·72 respectively during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60. For tours abroad, the figures were Rs. 4,588·23 for 1958-59 and Rs. 34,597·83 for 1959-60.

Donations from Delhi School Students

905. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some schools in Delhi force their students to give donations to the school at the time of admission, leaving the school and other occasions; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The managements of the aided schools have been warned to stop unauthorised collection of funds forthwith. If they persist in this practice even after the issue of the warning, they will render themselves liable to the withdrawal of the Governmnt grant.

Handidhua Colliery

906. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal raised from the Handidhua Colliery by the new mine owner since it was taken over from the old management from May, 1959 up to date monthwise; and

(b) how does it compare with the raising of coal in the other collieries owned and worked by the National Coal Development Corporation in Talcher in Orissa?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The quantity of coal raised from Handidhua Colliery since it went into production in October, 1959, under the new owner, compared to the raisings from Talcher and Deulbera Collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation, is as follows:—

	Handidhua Colliery (in tons)	Talcher Colliery (in tons)	Deulbera Colliery (in tons)
1959			
October	863	13,105	9,387
November	2,471	14,004	10,037
December	2,851	13,844	10,189
1960			
January	4,563	11,268	9,601
February	3,984	12,400	10,010
March	5,008	12,740	10,681
April	7,706	13,004	11,004
May	9,077	14,005	12,042
June	6,395	12,294	12,045

Translation of Tagore's Works in Oriya

907. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money which has been granted for translation of Rabindranath Tagore's works into Oriya language on the occasion of Tagore's birthday centenary celebration;

(b) the works of Tagore which have been selected for translation into Oriya language on the occasion; and

(c) the names of the writers to whom the work of translation has been given by the Sahitya Akademi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No specific amounts have so far been earmarked by the Sahitya Akademi. Expenditure will be mainly on payment of honorarium or remuneration to the translators, paper, printing and binding.

(b) The Akademi is sponsoring translations of the following volumes of Tagore's writings into Oriya:—

(i) Ekottarasati : (101 Poems)
(ii) Ekvinsati : (21 Short Stories)
(iii) Three Novels : Gora, Chokher Bali and Jogajog.
(iv) Seven Plays : Visarjan, Raja, Chitrangada, Dak Ghar, Mukta Dhara, Chirakumar Sabha and Rakta Karabi.
(v) Two Volumes of selected Essays containing philosophical, religious, economic, political, social and literary essays and excerpts from travelogues, diaries and letters.

(c) Following are the names of the translators for the volumes indicated against each:

Ekottarasati	Sri Sochi Raut Roy.
Ekvinsati	Sri K. C. Panigrahi.
Gora	Sri Sunanda Kar
Chokher Bali	Sri Chittaranjan Das
Jogajog	Sri Gopinath Mohanty
Visarjan	Sri Radhamohan Gadnayak.
Chitrangada	Sri Prabhat Kumar Mukherji.
Raja	Sri Basant Kumar Satpathy.
Dak Ghar	Sri Sunanda Kar.
Mukta Dhara	Sri Baikuntanath Patnaik.
Chirakumar Sabha	Sri Jatin Das.
Rakta Karabi	Sri Sochi Raut Roy.
Essays Vol. I	Sri G. K. Brahma.
Essays Vol. II	Sri C.M. Behera.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INSURANCE ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938:

(i) S. O. 1503 dated the 18th June, 1960.

(ii) S. O. 1504 dated the 18th June, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2291/60].

DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption, under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939:—

(i) No. 1/15/60-F. 1. dated the 6th July, 1960.

(3 Declarations)

(ii) No. 1/19/60-F. 1. dated the 29th July, 1960.

(1 Declaration)

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2292/60].

12.5½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1960."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1960."

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

GASTRO-ENTERITIS EPIDEMIC IN DELHI AND UTTAR PRADESH

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The gastro-enteritis epidemic in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh."

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The information so far made available to us by the Uttar Pradesh Health authorities indicates that 4,825 cases of gastro-enteritis with 1,040 deaths have been reported from 1st January to 6th August, 1960. In reply to a telegram we have been informed that although there were no cholera cases in Almora and Bulandshaher districts, Bulandshaher district was severely acected with gastro-enteritis—117 seizures and 64 deaths having occurred during the week ending 6th August, 1960. During the year 1958, 24,057 cases had been reported out of which 9,169 were fatal and in 1959 there were 4,774 cases with 723 deaths.

The control of communicable diseases is a matter which is ordinarily dealt with by the State concerned, and all necessary preventive measures considered necessary are taken by them. The Union Government are always prepared to come to the assistance of any State if and when a request for this purpose is received. I should like to assure the House that the Union Government would do everything possible, both in the matter of technical advice as well as supply of drugs, if and when such a request is received. Such requests are usually made to the Centre when the State Government consider it beyond their competency in the matter of resources to deal with a particular situation.

As far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, the position is that so far from 1st January to 16th August, 1960, altogether 1,084 cases of gastro-enteritis with 51 deaths have been reported. For the corresponding periods of 1958 and 1959, there were 480 cases with 32 deaths and 210 cases with 9 deaths respectively.

Officers of the Directorate General of Health Services are constantly in touch with the local health staff. About three weeks ago a special field investigation unit had been brought from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, to investigate some stray cases of cholera reported from different localities. A meeting was also held under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Health Services yesterday to review the present situation and to consider steps to be taken to prevent an epidemic. The usual anti-cholera measures like the improvement of general sanitation, prompt clearance of refuse and anti-fly measures, protection and disinfection of sources of water-supply, destruction of unwholesome foodstuffs and anti-cholera inoculation have been stepped up. So far about 4,50,000 persons have been inoculated against cholera this year. Arrangements have already been made to provide anti-cholera inoculations at all hospitals, dispensaries, M. C. H. centres and Contributory Health Service Scheme Dispensaries.

I would like to assure the House that all possible steps are being taken to combat the threat of increase in incidence of the disease.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether....

Mr. Speaker: It is a full and comprehensive statement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): In the statement he has given facts and figures. He says that there has been an abnormal rise. But no reason has been given. What is the cause for this?

Mr. Speaker: It has become the usual practice here now when statements are made to put questions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This information would be of no use to us if it is not stated what the reasons were for this abnormal rise.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. Statements in reply to Calling Attention notices should not be treated as questions. When an adjournment motion was tabled, I treated it as a Calling Attenetion notice. The hon. Minister has now stated that it is a State matter and is not within his jurisdiction. All the same, to inform the House and the country that the Centre is always ready and willing to come to the help and rescue of any State in cases of emergency, this elaborate statement has been made. If more information is wanted, hon. Members will table questions. I do not want to allow this practice of asking questions in reply to a statement on calling attention notice.

An Hon. Member: People are dying.

Mr. Speaker: If people are dying the hon. Member will go and relieve their suffering.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): With respect to the Union Territory of Delhi it is the direct responsibility of the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: I know it. The hon. Minister has answered that also. I want to inform all hon. Members who table Call Attention notices that no question is allowed except in rare cases. In this case I am satisfied that there has been a sufficiently long statement full of details. Therefore I am not going to allow any more questions.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): A short notice question may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: DETENTION OF A MEMBER

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, while disallowing the adjournment motion relating to the detention of Shri Prabhu Narain Singh by the Uttar Pradesh Government you were pleased to direct me to ascertain the necessary facts from the State Government and to place them before the House. I am doing so accordingly.

In furtherance of the organised movement for commiting breaches of the law Shri Prabhu Narain Singh held public and private meetings at various places in which he exhorted and incited people to enlist as volunteers and contribute funds in support of a movement for defiance of the law and disurbance of public order in Varanasi District and in other ways also. He incited people to cut down trees in the Naugarh and Chakia forests and to occupy land forcibly. He was also exhorting people to picket tehsil and other public offices, make breaches in canals, forcibly occupy *parti* land in the Bhoka Dam area, pull alarm chains of trains and also otherwise defy the law. Shri Prabhu Narain Singh was, therefore, detained on the 2nd May, 1960, under the Preventive Detention Act in pursuance of an order dated the 29th April, 1960, made by the District Magistrate of Varanasi to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. As required by section 9 of the Preventive Detention Act, Shri Prabhu Narain Singh's case was referred to an advisory board consisting of Justice Bhargava and Justic Nigam of the Allahabad High Court and Shri Sharma, District Judge, Lucknow. Shri Prabhu Narain Singh submitted a representation which was duly passed on to the advisory board. He also appeared before the Board personally on the 4th July and was examined by the Board and made such

[Shri G. B. Pant]

representations as he considered necessary. Taking into consideration all the relevant material, the Board came to the conclusion that there was sufficient cause for his detention. It was accordingly ordered under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Preventive Detention Act that Shri Prabhu Narain Singh shall continue to be detained until further orders but not beyond twelve months from the date of detention.

In this connection I should like to refer to a statement which was made here. It was mentioned that since the Preventive Detention Act expires on the 31st December this year no order of detention could be made which extends beyond that date. This is not the correct position. Though the life of the Act expires at the end of the year, any order of detention made and confirmed by the advisory board before that date can take effect for a full year. Sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Act puts this matter beyond any doubt. The sub-section provides that the Act shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 1960 save as respects things done or omitted to be done before that date. An order of detention validly made before the expiry of the Preventive Detention Act will, therefore, continue to remain in force even after the expiry of the Act. The fact of the expiry of the Act will only be that no further action can be taken under it, that is, no order of detention can be made or confirmed after its expiry. But so far as orders already made and put into execution are concerned, they will take effect according to their tenor.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: All right, one question may be asked by him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement made by the hon. Minister reveals that there is no specific period for which Shri Prabhu Narain Singh has been detained. I do not find any provision under the law according to which, without mentioning the period of detention, a person can be detained.

Further, may I know whether the Union Government would take advantage of the provision under sub-section (b) of section 13 and do something in view of the special circumstances in which Shri Prabhu Narain Singh was arrested? That day I had mentioned in this House that Shri Prabhu Narain Singh has been elected from the same constituency from which Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh has been elected. The strange thing is that on the 30th April he was here in Delhi and the District Magistrate of Varanasi was pleased to order on the 29th April the detention of Shri Prabhu Narain Singh. This explains the circumstances in which the Parliament in its wisdom was pleased to say that the Central Government could also intervene. This is under sub-section (b) of section 13. So, I want to know whether the Union Government is in a mood to intervene in this matter because the circumstances that exist are very special.

Shri G. B. Pant: The Government is fully satisfied that the detention was not only advisable but absolutely necessary. From the 1st May a movement had been launched there and more than 2,000 persons have been arrested so far. I was really sorry—I did not want to refer to that that the hon. Member should have made statements which are not borne out in the least by facts and which have been virtually, I think to an extent, conceded even by the person detained. So, to attribute any *mala fides* to the Home Minister of UP in the circumstances is, I submit, absolutely unjustified and open to grave objection.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will he place the proceedings on the Table of the House as, of course, they are not secret?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know whether it will be for his benefit. I can place the entire order that was issued—that perhaps I cannot—I could place he order that was served on Shri Prabhu Narain Singh. But I think I need not expose him . . . (*An Hon. Member*: Expose!) to all that is contained there, because it is almost perhaps a confidential proceedings which is not to be published. That is my feeling. But I can assure the hon. Member that he would not benefit by the exposure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Since the movement of the Socialist Party was not initiated only by Shri Prabhu Narain Singh, I want to know why the U.P. Government has specially detained him under the PDA and has not given him an opportunity . . .

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to suggest that others also may be arrested?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why was he not tried in a court of law?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he be detained like this?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister may take note of this.

Shri G. B. Pant: I need not conclude from the question that it is necessary or that it was necessary for the U.P. Government to detain some others also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why should they not try him in a court of law?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should have been tried in a court of law.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : श्रीमन्, मैं भी एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । क्या श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह के साथ किसी अन्य सज्जन को भी इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत पकड़ा गया था और उनको छोड़ दिया गया था ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It won't be answered. Shri Jagjivan Ram to make a statement.

12·20 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: BREACHES ON SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, at about 8·00 hrs. on 15-8 60, Bridge No. 239, consisting of 4 x 40' spans and lying between Rupsa-Basta stations on the Kharagpur-Rupsa section (East Coastline) of the South-Eastern Railway was partly washed away due to an abnormally heavy flow of water, resulting in complete interruption to traffic on the section. The two central spans were carried about 200 downstream of the bridge and two piers have completely collapsed. The remaining pier as well as the embankment at the Kharagpur end of the bridge were also damaged.

Reports show that water was flowing about 10' over the Highest Flood Level recorded at the bridge site. This unprecedented flood is understood to be due to the bursting of the bund of a reservoir in Mayurbhanj about 15 miles upstream of the bridge. The Chief Engineer reached the site early on the 16th morning and is directing the restoration work. The General Manager also arrived there this morning.

It is proposed to erect two 60 ft. temporary girders on sleeper cribs to restore communication over this bridge. As a lot of water is still flowing in the bridge opening and

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

the whole area is under water, through train running is expected to be restored only by the 26th instant.

3 Up and 4 Dn Howrah-Madras Mail trains were to be diverted *via* the Raipur-Vizianagram line, but unfortunately, due to another breach between Garpos and Bamara on Chakradharpur-Jharsuguda main line section of the South-Eastern Railway, which occurred in the early hours of 16-8-60, train running was interrupted on the Howrah-Nagpur section also. Thus, the through trains for Madras *via* Raipur as well as the trains running on the Howrah-Nagpur section have had to be cancelled. The repairs to this breach were, however, completed by 18.40 hrs. on 16-8-60 and through train services to both Nagpur and Madras have been restored *via* Raipur.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): May I know how this breach occurred and whether Government was not aware of it earlier? The hon. Minister has stated that the bursting of the bund of a reservoir in Mayurbhanj was the cause of this breach in the Railway line and therefore this line was affected. May I know whether that reservoir was constructed by the Government of Orissa and whether the construction was not all right or there was any defect in the construction?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid I have not got all that information. The reservoir was fifteen miles away from the bridge.

12.23 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of paragraph 3(2) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of of the Central Advisory Board of Education for a term of three years commencing from the 6th September, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of paragraph 3(2) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 122-3|35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve a members of the Central Advisory Board of Education for a term of three years commencing from the 6th September, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL,* 1960

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated the 17th August 1960.

Mr. Speaker: The questions is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Moraji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL,* 1960

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purpose of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce of the Bill.

12·26 hrs.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. B. V. Keskar on the 16th August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, I was saying the other day that the hon. Minister, while introducing this Bill, had explained to us the circumstances under which the Press Registrar was appointed. He quoted *in extenso* from the Press Commission's report which was more or less incorporated in the amending Act of 1955. He stated that the office of the Registrar had to be created in pursuance of the recommendations of the Press Commission, because the Press Commission found that the State Governments' information regarding the position of the Press was either incomplete or inaccurate. He also stated that as a result of the experiences of the Press Registrar for the past three years, certain procedural difficulties have come up, certain ambiguities are being utilised by some of these Press magnates, so the following amendments were thought to be necessary.

I would like to submit here that the amendments which are now brought forward were contemplated by the Press Commission itself, and these amendments could have been brought in the year 1955 itself.

Having said this, I would like to say that I have to oppose certain tendencies in these amendments which, if allowed to develop, will have very serious repercussions. It is true that it was necessary to create the Press Registrar. Having created the Press Registrar, is it necessary that we should equip him with more and more powers? Because I find that as a result of this three things are sought to be done. The first thing is

---

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 17th August, 1960.

[Shri Tangamani]

to give more and more powers to the Press Registrar for the purpose even of cancelling certain declarations which have received authentication.

The second point which I would like to mention is, where certain powers have been given to the State Governments, those powers are now sought to be taken away. I would straightway mention that by section 21 of the 1867 Act, "the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exclude any class of books or papers from the operation of the whole or any part or parts of this Act". That Act, as amended in 1955, has given absolute powers to the State Government to make certain regulations to exempt certain newspapers. By this amending Bill, by clause 10, the following proviso was added to section 21 of the principal Act, namely—

> "Provided that no such notification shall be issued without consulting the Central Government."

Where absolute power was given to the State Government, it is sought to be taken away by this proviso under clause 10 of the new Bill.

My third point will be this. Ever since newspapers were published in this country, there has always been a tussle between the Government and the publishers. In the other House, I remember, reference was made by one of the Members belonging to the Minister's own party. The first newspaper, namely the Bengal Gazette was published in the year 1781. Soon after, it came up for Government's attention and the most hated Press Regulation of 1799 of Wellesley has been referred to by many people during the freedom struggle. There has always been a desire on the part of not only these big press magnates, but also those who are starting newspapers to have a little more freedom, less control by the Government in the way they run the administration. On the other hand, formerly, a newspaper could be published from any press, it could be printed in any press. Now, a declaration has got to be made as to where the newspaper is going to be printed, the name of the printing press. It is tightened up a little further. In the declaration, we have to give the names of the owners also.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Not the owner of the press, but of the newspaper.

Shri Tangamani: Yes; the owner of the newspaper. Formerly, for the information of the hon. Minister, I would like to say, although the name of the owner of the newspaper was not printed in the newspaper itself, the name had to be communicated to the Government. Now, instead of communicating the name to the Government, the name is going to be published in the newspaper itself. If it is the intention of the Government to save the employees, I must submit that there is no amendment on record which is going to save the employees. With your permission, I will read certain relevant passages from the report of the Registrar of Newspapers, the *Annual report* for 1960.

This is what he says:

> "Since change of ownership is of particular importance in the context of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act, the proposed amendment that a declaration of the printer/publisher should be accepted only if it is authorised by the owner would help in the enforcement of that Act."

Whether this ownership is declared or not, there are certain legislations which give protection to the employees. If you really want to give protection to these employees, the amendment which is sought to be moved by me to clause 5 should be accepted, namely:

> "If, on an application made to him by the Press Registrar or any other person or otherwise,

the Magistrate empowered to authenticate a declaration under this Act, is of opinion that any declaration made in respect of a newspaper should be cancelled, he may after giving the person concerned an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken, hold an inquiry into the matter and if, after considering the cause, if any, shown by such person and after giving him an opoprtunity of being heard, he is satisfied that—

"(v) the declaration was made to publish the newspaper from a different centre to defeat provisions of Industrial Laws in force."

Unless we add a clause similar to this one, there is not going to be protection to these employees although the names of the owners are published.

I would only refer to page 22 of this report where there are two paragraphs devoted to the Express Group.

Dr. Keskar: In my speech had mentioned that the objects of the amendment are many including also certain questions concerning the protection of rights of working journalists. That is not the only reason for the amendment.

Shri Tangamani: That is one of the reasons. Your own Registrar has stated that the Working Journalists Act also requires the names of the owners. What is the point in giving the names of the owner unless the working journalist is going to be protected as a result of the publication of the names of the owners? I will give an instance to show that although the name of the owner will find a place in the newspaper, the working journalist to whom reference is made in the report itself is not going to get protection at all. I quote from pages 22 and 23:

"In April 1959, the "Express" group of newspapers published from Madras were discontinued and the publications issued by the chain from Bombay and Madurai came under new ownership, and the publications issued from Delhi alone continued under the original ownership of Express Newspapers (Private) Ltd. Since the publications issued from Bombay and Madurai were continuing publications, no new declaration in respect of them was necessary and, therefore, no reference was made to the Press Registrar consequent on the change of ownership.

In the case of "Andhra Prabha", originally published from Madras, the Andhra Prabha (Private) Ltd., which took over the ownership of this paper, applied for publication of another edition of "Andhra Prabha" from Vijayawada. Since the declaration was necessitated on the change of place of publication and there was no paper bearing the same title published in Andhra State or in Telugu language,....

Mr. Speaker: What is he reading from?

Shri Tangamani: I am reading from the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for 1960. Actually, the first part deals with the amendments which are sought to be introduced here. Because the amendments were before the Rajya Sabha before the Report was published, he comments upon why these amendments were necessary. In the course of another chapter this occurs. I am quoting because, it is stated in a concise manner.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Tangamani: "....there was no paper bearing the same title published in the Andhra State or in Telegu language, the declaration for the publication of "Andhra Prabha" from Vijayawada was allowed by the District Magistrate. When, however an

[Shri Tangamani]

edition of the "Indian Express" was proposed from Vijayawada, the question arose whether the title should be allowed. The Magistrate, who had made an enquiry from the Press Registrar, was informed that the declaration should not be authenticated unless he was satisfied that the ownership of the proposed paper at Vijayawada was the same as that of the "Indian Express" published from any other centre. The Magistrate later informed the Press Registrar that the proposed "Indian Express" from Vijayawada was to be published by the Indian Express (Madurai) Private Ltd., which already published the "Indian Express" from Madurai and wanted a simultaneous edition from Vijayawada. Later in 1960, the "Indian Express" Madurai (Private) Ltd. was also permitted to publish another simultaneous edition of the "Indian Express" from Chittoor. At the same time, the Andhra Prabha Private Ltd., Vijayawada, were allowed to publish a simultaneous edition of "Andhra Prabha" from Chittoor.

Reference was made in this House about the closing of the Express Group in Madras. The limited purpose for which I make this reference is this. When the office of the *Andhra Prabha* was closed and shifted to Vijayawada, there could be no protection given to the employees who were employed in the Andhra Prabha (Private) Ltd., in Madras. So far as th *Indian Expres,* Madars is concerned, it has had its publication from Madras for more than 30 years. After the lapse of 30 years, for certain business considerations, they wanted to close down the publication of *Indian Express* from Madras. Subsequently, the Indian Express has started publication from Vijayawada. After a few months, it has started from Chittoor also. As hon. Members know and as you know, Chittoor is not far away from Madras. The intention of the employer in shifting the headquarters from Madras to Chittoor is not a very *bona fide* intention. There must have been other reasons. I am not going into them, because there have been so many references and writ after writ in Madras. My point is this. The employer wants to close down his concern in a particular place and reopen in another place though in the same name. I do not know even now how, according to the present law, the Indian Express which is published in Delhi is being allowed, because, the *Indian Express* published from Bombay, Chittoor, Vijayawada and Madurai are all from Indian Express, Madurai (Private) Ltd., and the *Indian Express* from Delhi is not by the same company. The hon. Minister also knows where a particular newspaper has got an all-India importance, unless the owner is the same, the declaration will not be authenticated by the Magistrate. I do not know if the authentication is there for *Indian Express,* Delhi.

Dr. Keskar: You are only reinforcing the argument why this Bill has been brought forward.

Shri Tangamani: I am coming to it in great detail. The first point is that a new departure is made by requiring the name of the owner to be declared by the printer and the publisher.

Dr. Keskar: I have explained that point.

Shri Tangamani: That you have explained. My point is that in spite of this amendment the protection sought to be given to the employees is, in reality, not there.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any legal objection to a proprietor closing down a press in a particular place and starting it under the same name in some other place?

Dr. Keskar: He will have to make a fresh declaration if it is beyond the jurisdiction of the particular magistrate where he had made his declaration. He has to make a fresh declaration and get it accepted by the magistrate.

Mr. Speaker: Does the other magistrate take this into consideration why the owner closed it at a particular place and is starting in another place?

Dr. Keskar: That is not really the work of the magistrate, but he will see whether it is the same proprietor, whether the name is the same, and according to law he will decide it.

Mr. Speaker: For what purpose?

Dr. Keskar: The reason why he has closed probably will not come up during the discussion before the magistrate, because his work is mechanically registering only.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point in ascertaining if it is the same name? What if it is not?

Dr. Keskar: According to the Act today, only the same owner has the right to use the same name. If another proprietor comes forward and tries to use the name, it will not be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: It is only for the purpose of the name. For all other purposes, he will be treated as if he is a new comer. The magistrate can look into the questions whether it is necessary to allow it, whether there are other papers of a similar type in existence in the area etc.

Dr. Keskar: It is mainly a question of name, because that has got the actual goodwill of the proprietor, about which proprietorial rights exist to some extent, and the magistrate has to see if it is the same name, and whether it is the same owner who wants to utilise it.

Shri Tangamani: When a declaration has been filed for publishing a particular newspaper, there is nothing in this law which will prevent him from opening branches in other places also. Editions can appear in other places also.

Mr. Speaker: Without a fresh declaration?

Dr. Keskar: If he has got a branch in another place, he has to make a fresh declaration, because without that particular magistrate authorising him, he cannot publish from that branch also.

Shri Tangamani: So far as the language papers are concerned, there is nothing which prevents another owner publishing *Dinamani*, for instance, which is published from Madras and Madurai, from a place, say, in Andhra. It is not very clear from the arguments advanced by the hon. Minister in the other House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no copyright? Can another man use the same name?

Shri Tangamani: But it will not be proper for another man to use the name in Tamil Nad itself. There is an edition of *Dinamani* published from Madurai, and another proprietor cannot publish *Dinamani* in Madras.

Dr. Keskar: Not in Tamil Nad, but in Tamil language.

Mr. Speaker: He can use the name *Dinamani* in another language.

Shri Warior (Trichur): In Telugu, for instance, in Madras itself.

Dr. Keskar: That would be rather delicate, and it will be the magistrate who will decide.

Shri Tangamani: Today I find the link of the magistrate is only with the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: What is it he is driving at? I have been hearing him for some time. What is the suggestion he makes, or the exception that he takes?

Shri Tangamani: I made the point that the powers given to the State Government are sought to be taken away. Section 21 of the principal Act reads:

[Shri Tangamani]

"The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exclude any class of books or papers from the operation of the whole or any part or parts of this Act."

The amendment under clause 10 of the present Bill takes away that absolute power of the State Government. The State Government can exercise that power only in consultation with the Central Government.

Although the Registrar of Newspapers should have powers for collecting statistics and posting the Government with the real state of affairs in the newspaper world in this country, for equitable distribution of newsprint etc. there are many other matters which can be disposed of by the State Government itself, and those powers of the State Government are now sought to be taken away by the Central Government.

For instance, if a declaration is made before the district magistrate, a reference has to be made to the Press Registrar who has to satisfy himself whether the same newspaper is being published in the same language in the same or any other part of the country, which results in a lot of delay. I can quote instances from my own experience also. Now there is only one Assistant Registrar. We can have more of them at the regional level to facilitate disposal of such matters at the State level itself. The State Government can be endowed with more powers.

Every year the Registrar of Newspapers publishes his annual report, part II of which gives the list of all the newspapers registered and in circulation. I would suggest that every two or three months the list may be supplied to the district magistrate or the State Government, so that the magistrate will be in a position immediately to accept the declaration and effect its authentication without reference to the Press Registrar. It will be a matter of administrative convenience also.

Now I will rapidly try to cover some other points.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken nearly 25 minutes.

Shri Tangamani: I have touched only one point, I have got half a dozen more.

Mr. Speaker: There are eleven hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Tangamani: I shall take ten minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Tangamani: This Bill seeks to provide for mention of the owner's name in every issue, cancellation of the declaration and authentication in certain cases, an appeal to a board against refusal of authentication, fresh declaration if ownership changes, absence of the printer and publisher for a period of 90 days (originally it was 30 days) in certain cases, and punishments for violations. There is also a salutary provision that all rules made will be laid on the Table of the House.

I shall now come to the details. In section 5 it has been provided that the newspaper should still carry the name of the editor. Sir, the editor is a person who controls the selection of the matter that is published in a newspaper. The hon. Minister said that the working journalists also had been consulted on the basis of these amendments; but the working journalists were never in favour of the publication of even the name of the editor.

Another amendment which has been brought forward and which is of a salutary nature is in regard to defining the jurisdiction of the

magistrate. According to the original Act, the jurisdiction of the magistrate was not only the place of publication but also the place of residence of the printer and publisher. I welcome the new amendment.

The proposed new rule 2D in section 5 of the Act reads thus:

> "Where the title of any newspaper or its language or the periodicity of its publication is changed, the declaration shall cease to have effect and a new declaration shall be necessary before the publication of the newspaper can be continued."

In the Bill as it was introduced originally in the Rajya Sabha, ownership was also mentioned. I submit that if a fresh declaration has to be made before the publication of the newspaper can be continued, it is likely to cause a lot of hardships. I shall presently refer to the original Act itself which provides for a similar contingency. In the original Act, under certain circumstances, they allow about three months' time to elaps. Here, if at least one month's time is allowed for rectifying this mistake, the continuity of the publication of the newspaper will not be tampered with.

Dr. Keskar: Where is the continuity? If a paper changes from Tamil to Hindi, there is no question of continuity.

Shri Tangamani: Originally, ownership also had been included. As soon as the ownership changed, a fresh declaration had to be made.

Dr. Keskar: Does it justify this also?

Shri Tangamani: A paper which is a weekly can become a fortnightly, and a fortnightly can become also a monthly. If this provision is to be followed strictly, then at least one or two issues will have to be stopped.

I find that clause 6 of the present Bill deals with one of the new sections which were added on to the Act by the amendment made in 1955, namely sections 19 to 19L. But I find from clause 7 that clause (b) of section 19K is to be omitted. Section 19K reads thus:

> "If the publisher of any newspaper
>
> (a) refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of section 19D or section 19E; or
>
> (b) furnishes or causes to be furnished to the press registrar any annual statement, returns, statistics or other information which he has reason to believe to be false; or
>
> (c) publishes in the newspaper in pursuance of clause (b) of section 19D any particulars relating to the newspaper which he has reason to believe to be false,
>
> he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.".

Clause (b) of section 19K is now sought to be omitted, ostensibly for the reason that most of these things are already covered by section 14 of the original Act.

The provision contained in clause 8 is a salutary one, and it is provided therein that every rule made under this section shall be laid on the Table of each House of Parliament.

The proposed new section 20B, in clause 9, lays down:

> "Any rule made under any provision of this Act may provide that any contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.".

[Shri Tangamani]

I have already referred to clause 10 which seeks to take away the powers which have already been conferred upon the State Governments.

I now come to clause 2 (iv) which reads thus:

"for rule (4), the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) As often as the printer or the publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid shall leave India for a period exceeding ninety days or where such printer or publisher is by infirmity or otherwise rendered incapable of carrying out his duties for a period exceeding ninety days in circumstances not involving he vacation of his appointment, a new declaration shall be necessary."

I can understand the position that a printer or a publisher may be away from India for a period exceeding ninety days, and in that case, this provision will be salutary. But who is to decide whether the printer or the publisher is incapable of carrying out his duties because of infirmity etc.?

Dr. Keskar: The owner of the paper.

Shri Tangamani: A printer or pub- may be detained for a period of three months or so; his function as printer and publisher is not of such a nature where his presence has got to be there for the full 24 hours of the day; still, he takes his responsibilities as printer and publisher, and he has already made such a declaration. Therefore, if he is incapable of being present outside, due to circumstances beyond his control, such as by being in jail or otherwise, then such a thing should not be penalised.

Therefore, I would suggest that in the proposed new rule (4), the words 'As often as the printer or the publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid shall leave India for a period exceeding ninety days, can be retained, but the words following them will have to be deleted. Otherwise, it will cause great injustice.

Although the original intention of the amendment made in 1955 was a very salutary one, yet, the way that it is now developing clothes the press registrar with enormous powers and curtails the powers which have already been conferred on the State Governments, and in some cases, also takes away the powers already being enjoyed by the State Governments; also, a stricter control has been provided over the publication of newspapers.

In spite of all this, I find that certain Tamil dailies, which are referred to at pages 216 and 217 of *Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers in India, 1960—Part II*, do not exist today. In this connection, I would like the hon. Minister to check up with regard to items Nos. 18, 25 and 27 which are mentioned as dailies having a good circulation. I would like to know what the present position of these dailies is?

With these words, I would only give my qualified support to the otherwise innocuous Bill. Although the intention of this Bill may be good, the effect is going to be not so very helpful.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I make a submission about a point of procedure? As in the case of Bills which originate from this House, would it not be feasible if you could kindly order the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to give along with the Bills which come from the Rajya Sabha, a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also the relevant sections which are sought to be amended? In the case of the Bills introduced here, we find that the copies supplied to us are self-sufficient from the point of view of study. It would facilitate our study, if the Bills coming from the Rajya Sabha also were to contain these particulars.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so much for the Department of Parliament Affairs as for the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I looked into this matter long ago, and I myself felt that unless the Statement of Objects and Reasons and other things were printed along with the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha, or were made available to Members, they may not be able to make a proper study.

Hence I passed an Office Order to the effect that along with the Bill, copies of the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha and all this information should be made available. I have got that. Any hon. Member can have it.

13 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: It is not circulated along with the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: But hon. Members who are interested in it can always take it. Every paper is not circulated. If hon. Members want, they can get a copy. They may or may not want.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): When the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha, we received copies of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I find that as soon as a Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha, copies are circulated here to the Members. Hon. Members must keep them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It becomes very difficult to preserve them.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of circulating the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha, I will ask Office to circulate it when the Bill is considered here.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you.

Shri Tangamani: It was circulated sometime in March.

Mr. Speaker: Or I will keep copies here. Hon. Members may have them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: As soon as a Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha, the Bill must be circulated to us. Suppose an hon. Member wants to take objection to the introduction of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: What objection can be taken at that stage?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I can say that the right of the Lok Sabha is infringed by a Money Bill being introduced there. How can I do that unless I know what is contained in the Bill? I will not be able to do that.

Mr. Speaker: When it comes here, he can raise the question. I do not know how he thinks he has jurisdiction as soon as it is introduced in the other House, how he can say that it should be thrown out at that stage. We have not got that right. I do not know how he can claim that jurisdiction.

All that I will do is this. As soon as it is introduced in the Rajya Sabha copies will be circulated to members. Copies will also be available at the time the Bill is introduced here. They will be available for all hon. Members who want to look into those copies. Hon. Members who have already taken copies need not take copies on the second occasion. So instead of sending them copies, I will keep copies here for all those hon. Members who want them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest that a paragraph may be inserted in the Bulletin stating as soon as a Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha that such and such Bill has been introduced there?

Mr. Speaker: As soon as a Bill is introduced there, a note will be inserted in the Bulletin to the effect that copies are available in the Publications Counter for all hon. Members who want to take such copies. Also,

[Mr. Speaker]

as soon as the Bill comes from the Rajya Sabha, copies of the Bill, as originally introduced in the Rajya Sabha and as passed by the Rajya Sabha, will be available here.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): There is one thing more. What has happened is that some sections other than what had been introduced have been amended in the Rajya Sabha. While introducing a Bill, only a few sections are given in the Bill introducing it. Subsequently it happens, as in this case, that some other sections are amended. We do not have the text of those sections unless the whole parent Act is also circulated.

Mr. Speaker: All the Acts will be available in the Library. There is no meaning in asking for copies of the Acts to be circulated. We are trying to provide as much as possible of what can be provided in a ready manner.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, has offered his qualified support to this Bill. But I stand here to offer my unqualified support to this Bill and to the measures taken by the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting. He deserves the congratulations of every section of this House for the way in which he has tried to implement those recommendations of the Press Commission which pertain to the appointment of the Registrar of Newspapers.

But we know very well that the newspaper industry, like all the industries in the private sector, suffers from a number of ills. In fact, I am not indulging in exaggeration if I say that the newspaper industry has all the worst features of a private sector industry. Therefore, it was necessary and incumbent on the Government to take the strictest measures to effect such fool-proof registration as would not permit that industry to evade the legislation passed by this august House.

13.06 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

We know it very well that as a result of the recommendations of the Press Commission a Wage Board was appointed. It came out with certain very minor recommendations which in a certain way hepled the working journalists. But just to avoid the implementation of those recommendations, the Press barons of this country manipulated the law in such a way as to deny the full benefit of those recommendations to the working journalists. We have the classic case of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Allahabad and Calcutta. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister on the vigilance he exercised and the strict measures he took in the case. We know it very well that a great institution like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which was established by the patriots of Bengal ultimately fell into the hands of profiteers, who wanted to use the newspaper for making money. We know it very well that for years and years they lived on the sweat and blood of the working journalists. We also know it very well that while the Press barons minted money, the working journalists lived in starvation and destitution. But when as a result of the Wage Board Award some benefits were given to them, the Press barons manipulated the Act. They went from Court to Court. They went to the Supreme Court. When they did not succeed, they bifurcated the company; *Amrita Bazar Patrika* started from Allahabad under one company and *Amrita Bazar Patrika* from Calcutta continued under another company. This was done just to evade the obligation of giving the working journalists of Allahabad the benefits of the Wage Board award.

I am gratified that the hon. Minister took strick measures, took all action that was possible within the law and forced them to change the name of the newspaper from *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to *Prayag Patrika*.

In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain things happening only about a mile away from this Chamber—I am referring to the *Hindustan Standard* case. We know it very well that the *Hindustan Sandard* of Calcutta has an edition in Delhi. But overnight what happened? Over the name *Hindusan Standard they* started putting in small letters the word 'Delhi' and under that the same print, the same get-up etc., continued If we make a thorough investigation into their affairs, we will know that while the *Delhi Hindustan Standard* is considered to be a separate paper, it has the same correspondents and the same service. It has the same correspondent as that of the Calcutta edition who supplies the news to the Delhi edition as well as to the Calcutta edition. We know it very well that their international service is the same. But just to evade certain provisions of the Wage Board award, they have made this fraud on the law.

I know very well that this Bill provides sufficient powers to the hon. Minister. But may I appeal to him to see that this sort of fraud on the law is not perpetuated by Press barons? This Bill will need the support of every section of this House. It is a very non-controversial measure and I hope that even my hon. friends on the other side of the House will join me in congratulating the hon. Minister on coming forward with this Bill so soon, so that our lawyer friends may not make their jugglery in the court of law in support of the Press barons in order to evade the obligations under the Act. At the same time, I must say that certain Bills are passed by Parliament which are evaded through the jugglery of law. And I appeal here and now to the hon. Minister that he should instruct his department and the Registrar of Newspapers that they should adopt a very strict attitude towards this.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I wish to assure my hon. friend that there is no evasion or jugglery of law. The Judges do give the greatest respect to the legislature in the matter of construction of statutes —they give it the meaning to uphold the validity of the statute; and they think many times before they strike down a statute. I wish to assure my hon. friend that it is no question of evasion or jugglery of law.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I quite appreciate the concern of my hon. friend for his profession. I do not mean any reflection on the lawyers or the profession. We know it very well how the lawyers and the law has juggled often; and that is why this amendment has to be brought before this House.

An Hon. Member: It is a clarification.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Otherwise, there would not have been any necessity for the hon. Minister to come here with an amendment. Therefore, once again I appeal to him to administer this very strictly.

At the same time, I would like to draw his attention to the case of the *Delhi Hindustan Standard* and the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta and make enquiries about them. If necessary he should come forward to this House with certain amendments.

With these words I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill and I give him my unqualified support.

Shri Naldurgkar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reasons for the introduction of this Bill have been exhaustively stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. And, yesterday, the hon. Minister also clarified that such legislation was essential to bring the whole newspaper industry under a uniform law. I concur with him in this opinion and I also welcome the introduction of this Bill.

But, there are certain provisions in this Bill which will involve the owner, the whole editorial and managing

[Shri Naldurgkar]

staff in great difficulty and substantial monetary loss. They will affect the audit establishment concerned and also the name of the paper. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to all these provisions.

Under section 6 of the original Act the magistrate is authorised to authenticate the declaration. The proviso to that section is being sought to be amended. I will read that proviso after inserting the words which are proposed to be added by this amendment. It will read:

> "Provided that where any declaration is made and subscribed under section 5 in respect of a newspaper, the declaration shall not, save in case of newspapers owned by the same person, be so authenticated unless the Magistrate is, on inquiry from the Press Registrar, satisfied that the newspaper proposed to be published does not bear a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State."

This means that before authentication of any declaration, the sole authority from which information can be gathered or inquiry can be made is considered to be the Press Registrar. This is also clear from paragraph 6 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which reads:

> "A doubt has arisen whether a magistrate is under any obligation to consult the Press Registrar before authenticating a declaration. As the Press Registrar is the only authority who would be in a position, on the basis of his records, to advise the magistrate in regard to this matter, it is proposed to lay down specifically that the magistrate should invariably consult the Press Registrar in every case before authenticating a declaration."

If, under section 6 of the principal Act, after making sufficient inquiry or gathering sufficient information from the Press Registrar, once the publication is authenticated, then, on the same ground the publication cannot be cancelled. That is my opinion. I will again read the conditions stated in section 6. They are—

> "....that the newspaper proposed to be published does not bear a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State."

I want to refer to clause 8B(ii) of this amending Bill—I mean clause 4 inserting section 8B(ii). This gives the grounds for cancellation. If the magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper mentioned in the declaration bears a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State he shall cancel the declaration. The magistrate has to be satisfied on all these facts. That information he will get from the Press Registrar. The Press Registrar will advise the magistrate that the newspaper does not bear the same name, title etc. and after being convinced on that point, the publication is authenticated. Then, again, on the Registrar's complaint the publication is cancelled. I think that is a hardship to the newspapers, to the owners and others. Though the doctrine of *res judicata* cannot be strictly applied in such cases, still, I respectfully submit that once the Registrar has given the information to the magistrate that the newspaper does not contain the same title etc. and on that information the magistrate has authenticated the declaration, then the cancellation of the declaration on some complaint from the same Press Registrar would be a hardship to the newspaper and would involve the Press industry in substantial loss. Therefore, I am of the opinion, in such cases this matter cannot be reopened on the complaint of the Press Registrar again.

If any person is affected by such publication, he shall have the right to go in appeal and that will be the proper procedure. Otherwise, it means that once the Press Registrar has convinced the magistrate on one point, on the same point again if he were to advise that his previous advice was wrong, it may be cancelled. That is wrong.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: New facts may arise subsequently.

Shri Naldurgkar: That means the newspaper is to be punished for the wrong information given by the Press Registrar. I think it is a wrong procedure.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member has not properly read either the original Act or the amending Bill. The point is that cancellation is not only for having the same title, but for a number of other defects in the original declaration which vitiate the declaration. If for all these reasons the magistrate is satisfied then he can cancel the registration.

Shri Naldurgkar: I lay stress on this particular point. There may be other reasons for which the cancellation may be right. But I am referring to this particular matter. Once the declaration has been authenticated on the information supplied by the Press Registrar, then, again to cancel it on the information given by the same Registrar would be wrong. That is why I have stated that though the doctrine of *res judicata* cannot be applied strictly, the law should be regulated on the same principle.

If I want to start a newspaper I am not in a position to know that in a corner of my State or in a certain district there is another newspaper having the same title or being published in the same language. Therefore, the magistrate is authorised to get that information from the Press Registrar. If the Press Registrar says that there is no other newspaper in the State or in any corner of the State bearing the same title and published in the same language, and if on that report the declaration has been authenticated by the magistrate, then, I am of opinion that the same grounds cannot be raised again for the cancellation of the declaration. As I have already stated it will bring hardship to the whole newspaper industry. In such circumstances, if any person has been affected by such a provision, he should have a right of appeal as in clause 8C.

Excepting this, I welcome, as I have already said, the other provisions of the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am afraid more meaning is being read into this Bill than the sponsor of this Bill intends. All kinds of legal and judicial considerations and employer-employee considerations are being put forward while considering this Bill. I think this Bill is procedural in nature and it aims at clarifying and tightening the procedure with regard to the registration of newspapers and books. I know that several advantages are going to flow from this very hard and stark fact. I know that the tightening of the provisions with regard to these things is going to cure us of many disabilities and rid us of many difficulties. Therefore, the Bill has to be looked at from two points of view.

What is the surface value of this Bill? It is apparent. I am glad that the owner has now been made a permanent part of the picture. There was a time when only the printer was known. Then there came a time when the printer and the publisher came to be known and later on the editor came to be known. According to this Bill, the owner will be made as much a functionary of the newspaper as the printer or publisher or editor. This is very wholesome not only from the point of view of journalistic ethics but is also necessary for smooth employer-employee relations. After all one cannot hold the editor responsible for everything or

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

bring to book the printer and publisher for whatever is happening. All these persons, the printer, the publisher, the editor and the owner will be there to constitute what I call the entity of a newspaper. This Bill defines very clearly what a newspaper entity is and assigns to everyone his proper place. It assigns to the owner his place, to the editor his place, to the owner and the publisher their respective places. Therefore, I believe that this Bill has defined the outlines of the mechanics of newspaper production much more clearly than it has been done before.

In our country, unfortunately, newspapers are passing into the hands of industrialists. There is a difference between my country and other countries. In other countries, newspaper is an industry and the industrialists follow this vocation as an end in itself. Here, an industrialist in addition to running a factory or some business also runs a newspaper. Therefore, in my country the newspaper industry is dominated by one type of person and unfortunately the owner who is really manipulating the strings of the newspaper and who is really responsible for whatever is happening and who is the mainspring of the whole thing gets off with it when there is any trouble. According to this Bill, I find that the owner will become one of the principal factors in the newspaper industry and it will not be possible for him to escape from those consequences from which he was able to escape formerly. In other words, formerly the owner of a paper was a kind of a ghost. He has now become real, concrete and tangible. I am sure this is going to be a big advantage.

There are some persons who specialise in producing paper as some persons specialise in producing, say, soap. They produce some soap—lux soap, this soap or that soap. Similarly, there are some persons who have acquired the knack of bringing into being newspapers. They have one newspaper in Chandigarh, another in Allahabad, a third somewhere else and so on. They are specialising in building up chains of newspapers and their only advantage is that they think that the ownership at Chandigarh will not affect that at Allahabad or at Madras and so on. It was because they were living in the world of the unseen. Their names are not known; they are only talked about. What is going to happen now? We shall know that so and so is the proprietor of so many papers and he cannot escape responsibility for events happening at Chandigarh or Madras. The advantage of knowing the proprietor-owner of the newspaper is going to be very great. I know this will also help the working journalist because he will now be dealing with the person who has been legally recognised and the man responsible for running the paper. This is the first advantage of this Bill that the owner is going to be made responsible for the running of the paper as much as the editor or the printer or the publisher.

The second advantage is that the newspaper industry will now stand on a firm footing. We have been hearing about absentee land-lords. We have been hearing about persons who are sitting somewhere but controlling something somewhere else.

Now, Sir, the second advantage that will accrue from this Bill is this, that we will do away with absentee ownership, absentee printers and publishers in this sense, because it is stated here that if a person does not reside generally in India he cannot become a printer or a publisher or an owner. If a person stays out of India for a particular period he will have to go. I think this also is a very wholesome suggestion, a very wholesome amendment. It is wholesome not only for making the newspapers more effective but also for improving the relations of the workers with the newspaper people. There will be only those persons in

newspapers who are actually working for them and there will not be persons who are just taking, what you may call, a kind of lukewarm interest in the newspapers.

The third advantage that we are going to have from this Bill is this, that the registration of newspapers will become more firm. We have now newspapers which are bogus. There are some persons who bring out one paper once a month and try to get some concessions from here, there and everywhere. There are some newspapers which are published occasionally, irregularly. There are some newspapers which are always undergoing transmigration of soul. Just as I may be Diwan Chand Sharma in this birth and I may become something else in my next birth, similarly these newspapers are also undergoing some kind of transmigration of soul.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it permissible for an hon. Member to misguide the House? A paper has no soul. It cannot have a soul.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can explain things to my students, but I cannot explain things to the hon. Members of this House because their intelligence quotient is much higher than my own.

I was submitting, Sir, that all kinds of bogus transactions in the registration of newspapers will be laid at rest on account of the amendment contained in this Bill. A newspaper will not be able to change its name. Sir, I was reading the history of the first World War. Once I was told about a ship by name Emden. That ship became very famous all over the world. It used to change its colour after every two or three days. It used to appear on the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and all kinds of oceans because it was able to change its colour whenever it liked. Similarly, there are newspapers which change their names very often. Today the name may be *Hindustan Standard* and tomorrow it may become *Delhi Hindustan Standard*. Today the name may be *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and tomorrow it may become *Prayag Patrika*. Today the name may be *Chandigarh Patrika* and tomorrow it may become *Rajpur Patrika*. What I mean to say is this, that all these false colours under which our newspapers have been sailing and have been working all these days will be put an end to by means of the amendment contained in this Bill.

I must also submit that in this Bill due consideration has been given to the judicial process in the country, the law and order situation in the country. We are going to constitute the Appellate Board. If anybody is hurt on account of any decision of the Registrar or a Magistrate, the man concerned will have the right to appear before this Appellate Board. I think this is a very wholesome provision.

Sir, what I was saying is this, that this Bill is going to make the working of the newspapers more easy than before. It is going to make the working of the Registrar more effective than before. It is going to allocate responsibility to the different persons who produce a paper. Incidentally, I am sure that it will benefit the working journalists also, but those benefits will be only indirect and they are not going to be direct. So far as they are concerned I think they can be dealt with in another context and in another way.

Therefore, Sir, I give my wholehearted support to this Bill. I hope our Minister will keep his ears open as he has ever done, and also keep his eyes open as he has always done, and will not only hear the complaints that are made by the working journalists and others, will not only see appalling conditions of working journalists and others, but also will be able to keep the newspaper industry always under a kind of review so that it does not develop all those unhealthy tendencies, so that it does not acquire all those unwholesome characteristics which are to be found

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

in the newspaper industries of other countries. I think this Bill will promote good health in the newspaper industry, and I am sure that it will go a long way in making the newspaper proprietors more socially responsible, more ethically justifiable and more economically responsible.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं वजीर इशाआत को इस बिल के लाने पर मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं । मैं इस बिल की पूरी हिमायत करता हूं क्योंकि इस बिल से हमें तवक्को है कि हमारे वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स की जो मुश्किलात हैं वह किसी हद तक दूर हो जाएंगी ।

अक्सर इस हाउस में बिलें पेश की जाती हैं, बिलें पास हो जातीं हैं, लेकिन उन बिलों पर अमल नहीं होता । मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वजीर इशाआत यह भी देखेंगे कि इस बिल को पूरी तरह से हावी किया जाए । मेरे दोस्त आनरेबिल हरवानी साहब ने जो कि खुद एक जरनलिस्ट रह चुके हैं, उन दिक्कतों का जिक्र किया जो कि खुद उनके सामने आयीं और जिनका उनके दूसरे दोस्त मजा चख रहे हैं ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे मुल्क में जहां तक अखबार नवीसी का ताल्लुक है वह एक इंडस्ट्री बन चुकी है और यह इंडस्ट्री चन्द लोगों के हाथों में है । चाहे उन लोगों को जरनलिज्म से दूर का भी वास्ता न हो, चा वह जरनलिज्म की ए० बी० सी० डी० भी न जानते हों लेकिन वह इस इंडस्ट्री पर छाए हुए हैं क्योंकि उनके पास दौलत है । हमने इस बिल को पास करने के बाद उन छोटे छोटे लोगों की तरफ भी देखना है और उनकी मुश्किलात को भी दूर करना है जो कि इस इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं और जो कि हकीकत में जरनलिज्म के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं । इस बारे में शर्मा साहब ने कुछ तजकिरा किया ।

मैं सिर्फ दो बातों की तरफ वजीर इशाआत साहब की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि बहुत अहम हैं । एक बात तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किताबों के कापीराइट के बारे में इसमें कोई तजकिरा नहीं किया गया है । हमारे बहुत से आथर्स की किताबें दूसरे मुल्कों में छपती हैं, मसलन मौलाना सहाब की किताबें पाकिस्तान में छपनी शुरू हो गयी हैं लेकिन उन के कापीराइट की हिफाजत करने के लिये हमारे पास कोई जरिया नहीं है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सवालात का जवाब देते वक्त कई दफा वजीर साहब ने यकीन दिलाया है कि इसके बारे में कदम उठाया जाएगा लेकिन पिछली चन्द सालों में हमने देखा है कि पाकिस्तान में और दूसरे मुल्कों में जहां फारसी बोली या समझी जाती है, हमारी किताबें छप रही हैं । और उनसे हजारों रुपया बनाया जाता है । मिसाल के तौर पर मौलाना साहब का कुरान शरीफ का तरजुमा पाकिस्तान में छप रहा है और उससे बहुत सा रुपया बनाया जा रहा है । और इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती । मैं इसकी तरफ हुकूमत की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस नाजायज तरीके को रोकने का कोई ढंग निकाला जाएगा ।

दूसरी बात है एडीटर्स के बारे में । देखने में आया है कि कुछ लोग जिनका

जरनलिज्म से कोई दूर का भी वास्ता नहीं है और जो जरनलिज्म की ए० बी० सी० डी० भी नहीं जानते, आज अपने पैसे के बल बूते पर एडीटर बने बैठे है । वह इस तरह से खुद एडीटर बन कर किसी दूसरे आदमी के गुजारे को रोक लेते हैं और एक असिस्टेंट एडीटर रख लेते हैं जिससे तमाम काम एडिटिंग का काम लिया जाता है । मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । हिन्दुस्तान का एक मशहूर अखबार फिल्मफेयर है । उसके एडीटर साहब को मैं जाती तौर पर जानता हूं और वजीर साहब भी उनको बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे, वह जरनलिज्म की ए० बी० सी० डी० भी नहीं जानते लेकिन इसलिये कि वह उनकी मिल्कियत है या उनके किसी रिश्तेदार की मिल्कियत है, वह एडीटर बने बैठे हैं । इसलिये मैं इस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कदम उठाया जाए जो कि इस तरह से नाजायज़ तरीके से दूसरों को महरूम करते हैं । हमें उनके खिलाफ कदम उठा कर सच्चे जरनलिस्ट्स को काम करने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल की पूरी हिमायत करता हूं ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق (جموں اور کشمیر) : جناب چیرمین صاحب - میں وزیر اشایعات کو اس بل کے لانے پر مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں - میں اس بل کی پوری حمایت کرتا ہوں کیونکہ اس بل سے ہمیں توقع ہے کہ ہمارے ورکنگ جرنلسٹس کی جو مشکلات ہیں وہ کسی حد تک دور ہو جائیں گی -

اکثر اس ہاوس میں بلیں پیش کی جاتی ہیں - بلیں پاس ہو جاتی ہیں - لیکن ان بلوں پر عمل نہیں ہوتا - مجھے امید ہے کہ اس بل کے پاس ہونے کے بعد وزیر اشایعات یہ بھی دیکھیں گے کہ اس بل کو پوری طرح سے حاوی کیا جائے - میرے دوست آنریبل ہروانی صاحب نے جو کہ خود ایک جرنلسٹ رہ چکے ہیں ان دقتوں کا ذکر کیا جو کہ خود ان کے سامنے آئیں - اور جن کا ان کے دوسرے دوست مزا چکھ رہے ہیں -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں جہاں تک اخبار نویسی کا تعلق ہے - وہ ایک انڈسٹری بن چکی ہے - اور پھر انڈسٹری چند لوگوں کے ہاتھوں میں ہے - چاہے ان لوگوں کو جرنلزم سے دور کا بھی واسطہ نہ ہو - چاہے وہ جرنلزم کی اے - بی - سی - ڈی - بھی نہ جانتے ہوں - لیکن وہ اس انڈسٹری پر چھائے ہوئے ہیں - کیونکہ ان کے پاس دولت ہے - ہم نے اس بل کو پاس کرنے کے بعد ان چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں کی طرف بھی دیکھنا ہے اور ان کی مشکلات کو بھی دور کرنا ہے جو کہ اس انڈسٹری میں کام کرتے ہیں اور جو کہ حقیقت میں جرنلزم کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں - اس باوے میں شرما صاحب نے کچھ تذکرہ کیا -

میں صرف دو باتوں کی طرف وزیر اشایعات صاحب کی توجہہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - جو کہ بہت اہم ہیں - ایک بات تو یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں

سی - ڈی - بھی نہیں جانتے - آج اپنے پیسے کے بل بوتے پر ایڈیٹر بنے بیٹھے ہیں - وہ اس طرح سے خود ایڈیٹر بن کر کسی دوسرے آدمی کے گزارے کو روک لیتے ہیں - اور ایک اسسٹینٹ ایڈیٹر رکھ لیتے ہیں جس سے تمام ایڈیٹنگ کا کام لیا جاتا ہے - میں آپ کو ایک مثال دینا چاہتا ہوں - ہندوستان کا ایک مشہور اخبار فلم فیر ہے - اس کے ایڈیٹر صاحب کو میں ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں اور وزیر صاحب بھی ان کو بہت اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہونگے - وہ جرنلزم کی اے - بی - سی - ڈی - بھی نہیں جانتے - لیکن اس لئے کہ وہ ان کی ملکیت ہے یا ان کے کسی رشتہ دار کی ملکیت ہے - وہ ایڈیٹر بنے بیٹھے ہیں - اس لئے میں اس طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف قدم اٹھایا جائے - جو کہ اس طرح سے ناجائز طریقہ سے دوسروں کو محروم کرتے ہیں - ہمیں ان کے خلاف قدم اٹھا کر سچے جرنلسٹس کو کام کرنے کا موقع دینا چاہیئے -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی پوری حمایت کرتا ہوں -]

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I am rather surprised that an important Bill like this has not excited the necessary enthusiasm that we expected. I do not think it is due to the fact that the Bill is non-controversial, as the

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

کتابوں کے کاپی رائٹ کے بارے میں اس میں کوئی تذکرہ نہیں کیا گیا ہے - ہمارے بہت سے آنہرس کی کتابیں دوسرے ملکوں میں چھپتی ہیں - مثلاً مولانا صاحب کی کتابیں پاکستان میں چھپنی شروع ہو گئی ہیں - لیکن ان کے کاپی رائٹ کی حفاظت کرنے کے لئے ہمارے پاس کوئی ذریعہ نہیں ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ سوالات کا جواب دیتے وقت کئی دفعہ وزیر صاحب نے یقین دلایا ہے کہ اس کے بارے میں قدم اٹھایا جائیگا - لیکن پچھلی چند سالوں میں ہم نے دیکھا کہ پاکستان میں اور دوسرے ملکوں میں جہاں فارسی بولی یا سمجھی جاتی ہے - ہماری کتابیں چھپ رہی ہیں - اور ان سے ہزاروں روپیہ بنایا جاتا ہے - مثال کے طور پر مولانا صاحب کا قرآن شریف کا ترجمہ پاکستان میں چھپ رہا ہے اور اس سے بہت سا روپیہ بنایا جا رہا ہے - اور اس طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جاتی - میں اس کی طرف حکومت کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس ناجائز طریقہ کو روکنے کا کوئی ڈھنگ نکالا جائیگا -

دوسری بات ہے ایڈیٹرس کے بارے میں - دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ کچھ لوگ جنکا جرنلزم سے کوئی دور کا بھی واسطہ نہیں ہے - اور جو جرنلزم کی اے - بی -

hon. Minister put it, but because people feel that whatever comments and observations they may make, ultimately the Bill would be passed in the form in which it has been presented to this House.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Member has not given any amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is exactly what I am trying to drive home, namely, irrespective of any amendments or any criticism, the hon. Minister is assured that he will be able to push through the Bill and make it a law. What I say is, even an important Bill like this has not excited the enthusiasm that was expected. In the matter of any legislation dealing with the press, it is very necessary to bear in mind a very important angle, namely, that the press ultimately is the protector of democracy, and it is very difficult to conceive of a democracy without the existence of a completely free press. Any restriction that is sought to be placed on the press must be fully justified. But having regard to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find that no justification whatsoever is being made out. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, instead of giving the reasons, merely translates or paraphrases what the various clauses of the Bill are.

In the first place, as we have been noticing, a new change is being introduced, namely, the name of the owner is sought to be published. Personally, I do not understand how, in anyway, that provision is going to help the Government in better administration of the press as a whole. We are not interested in seeing which individual owner owns which newspapers. It may seem strange enough, but I may say this: you may put down that so far as the individual is concerned, the change in ownership should be notified, but when the press is owned by a limited concern, however much there may be a change in the management and in the board of directors, if no change is made in the name of that company this provision will remain inoperative.

Take, for instance, a particular publication which is controlled by a particular limited company. It is conceivable that the entire management of the company may change; the board of directors may change; the controlling parties may change; but yet, no declaration may be necessary because the name continues to be the same. Therefore, I ask since the major newspapers are owned by limited concerns, how is this provision going to help the Government materially.

The second point that I want to make is this. A declaration is provided for, as being necessary whenever there is a change in the periodicity of the publication. Is periodicity changed if due to temporary disturbances as it may happen sometimes a few issues are not published? For instance, there may be shortage of paper or some other thing. We are legislating for all time, and if periodicity is changed for temporary reasons, such as difficulty of financial resources or something or the other, you are saying that a fresh declaration is necessary. Supposing, I am running a weekly and I find that it may be necessary to omit two or three issues for some reason or other. Within the meaning of the new legislation a change has occurred, as the periodicity is altered. Therefore, there is no provision whatsoever for temporary disturbances in the periodicity which are not of a permanent character. I really do not understand why some sort of change in this respect is not necessary.

Another change has been introduced, namely, when a printer or publisher becomes incapable of carrying out his duties for more than ninety days, then a fresh declaration is necessary. I can understand it and that is reasonable. But in that connection, may I suggest that after the period of ninety days, a period of one week should be given during which time the declaration may be filed? What may usually happen is this. Suppose I am

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

going out somewhere and it is expected that I would return within three months. But due to failure in getting reservation by plane or due to some transport not being available, I may return on the 91st or the 92nd day. In fact, in many cases it will not be possible for a person to know beforehand whether he will remain inactive for a period of ninety days or a day or two more.

Dr. Keskar: The magistrate is supposed to take all these things into consideration. He will not try to be so rigid. All these things will always be taken into consideration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The magistrate can take into consideration only what is contained in the law. Neither the hon. Minister's assurance given here nor any other clarification can be taken into consideration by him.

Another very important alteration of a fundamental character which has been introduced in this Bill and to which I take very strong objection is about the cancellation of the declaration. Let us understand one point very clearly. Newspapers are being run on a totally different line from ordinary business. There cannot be a stoppage for a single day so far as newspapers are concerned without a shaking up of their prestige. Here, what is proposed to be done is, power is given for cancellation of declaration if "the newspaper, in respect of which the declaration has been made is being published in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder." Every infringement of the provisions of the Act is made punishable. We presume that we have prescribed adequate punishment. Then, why this additional punishment of cancellation of the declaration? It is just like cancellation of a motor-driver's licence because he has committed such and such an offence! The wording of the proposed section 8B, under clause 4 of the Bill, is very wide. If the magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper, "in respect of which the declaration has been made is being published in contravention of the provisions of this Act" he may cancel the declaration. The contravention may be even in respect of the most immaterial thing. Take, for instance, the case where instead of the publisher supplying two copies of the publication only one copy is supplied; or a case where no copy is supplied. Surely that is contravention of the rules. But surely that is not going to land the newspaper into any serious trouble. Cancellation of the declaration means closing down the business. Let us understand this. It is not a small thing.

Secondly, apart from the offences being trivial, and apart from the fact that all offences are being made punishable, there is no need for an additional penalty of this grave nature. I am afraid that what may actually happen is, for the fault of the printer, publisher or editor, the owner will be penalised. The owner of the press, after all, does not look into the day-to-day management of the press. If a little trivial fault occurs here and there, surely, the party which is directly responsible will be penalised, but why the owner of the newspaper should be punished? Cancellation of the declaration means closing down the newspaper. That, I repeat, is not a small thing.

Thirdly, I am afraid that this is the thin end of the wedge, to suppress newspapers which are highly critical of the Government. Let this be clearly understood. In the course of the management of newspapers numerous faults are committed. No administration anywhere is so perfect, much less the Government administration, that no mistakes are committed. Mistakes will be committed repeatedly. Therefore, if the magistrate is so inclined he might take the view that "several times, offences have been committed; I shall cancel the declaration". I am afraid indirect pressure may be brought by the ruling party for suppressing the critical press, which is so

very essential for the existence of democracy. That is what is going to happen as a result of this provision for cancellation of the declaration.

Again, the words are "If the Magistrate is of the opinion". It does not say, "If from the evidence led before the magistrate, the offence is proved" or something like that. I have repeatedly said in this House that where in legislation, we use the expression "is of the opinion", it means the subjective satisfaction of the authority concerned, *viz.*, the magistrate. The magistrate is not bound to give any reasons and there is no appeal to the High Court. Even the High Court cannot intervene by way of a writ against the magistrate, because the High Court holds that it is his opinion. How it is formed, on the basis of what material it is formed, the High Court is precluded from going into all that.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): See the eleventh line where it is said "he is satisfied that ....."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He first forms the opinion and once the opinion is formed, afterwards, it is very difficult to ask the magistrate to alter it. May I also point out that even though it is said,

> "after giving him an opportunity of being heard, he is satisfied that.....",

even there, subjective satisfaction comes. It is not as if after giving an opportunity to the other party, the magistrate holds that the offence is proved or there are reasonable grounds for coming to that conclusion. It is not that. Both words mean subjective satisfaction. So, *prima facie* when the magistrate issues notice, his opinion cannot be questioned. Afterwards, it is only subjective satisfaction. Unless you prove that there was a *mala fide* conclusion drawn, nothing can be done. We are putting down clauses by which the entire Press may be closed down. It is very unfair and undesirable. I do not think in a democracy these powers should be vested either in the magistrate or in the Government.

What are the conditions which are necessary for cancellation of declaration? If the magistrate comes to the conclusion that—

> "the newspaper mentioned in the declaration bears a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language and in the same State".

Surely, the other civil courts are open to decide this matter. Is it not a fact that under the Copyright Act and various other enactments, it is not open to a man to use the goodwill, title or reputation of the trade name of another? Why give a summary remedy through the magistrate? I cannot understand this. Let the law take its course.

Then, it says:

> "the printer or publisher has ceased to be the printer or publisher..."

If he has ceased to be the printer or publisher, it is in his own interest to have the declaration cancelled, because his responsibility ceases if he does that. Why should the Government be so very anxious?

Finally, it says:

> "the declaration was made on false representation or on the concealment of any material fact..."

By all means, if the declaration is made on false representation, punish him under the Indian Penal Code. There is no need for a special provision here.

I would, therefore, submit that this power of cancellation is a very mighty power, which is being given for the first time against the Press and I am afraid it may be used in the most undesirable manner. What is more, against the order of cancellation, there is no appeal excepting to the Appel-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

late Board which has been created. The regular courts jurisdiction is ousted. Why should not the appeal lie to the High Court? In the most trivial matter, where a person is sentenced to a fine of more than Rs. 250, an appeal is given to the High Court. Why not in this case? The cancellation of a declaration may involve the owner in a loss of lakhs of rupees. Why is it that the right of appeal to the High Court is not given? What is the use of appeal to the Appellate Board? An appeal may be decided after 8 or 10 months, during which time the paper might be closed, because the power to issue stay order is not given to the Board. That power must be expressly provided.

These are many drastic provisions and I do not think it is desirable to pass the Bill in this form. As my friend, Shri Tangamani pointed out, in the last clause of the Bill, which deals with the power of the State Government to issue a notification regarding exemption, there again, the Central Government feels it must have a finger in the pie. Why? The idea is to concentrate power in the hands of the Central Government, so that ultimately, it can control the entire Press. We do not want that power to be given to the Central Government.

For these reasons, I disapprove of this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this Bill. My first point relates to clause 3 which seeks to amend section 6 of the original Act, I find that under the original Act, after the magistrate has passed the order, the declaration was to be deposited—one copy in the magistrate's court and another in the High Court or in the superior civil court. All that has been completely changed. Clause 3 provides the section which substitutes section 6 of the old Act. Among other things, depositing the order and all those things are now done away with. Hereafter, the magistrate shall pass the order and shall forward a copy as soon as possible to the person who makes the declaration. The copy will go to him. What is there in this?

If the man who is aggrieved has to make an appeal, he has to appeal to a board that should be appointed under this law. The board is to be called the Press and Registration Appellate Board consisting of a Chairman and another member to be appointed by the Central Government. My point is this. In all legislations which are generally coming before this House, I find a tendency on the part of the Central Government to oust the jurisdiction of the civil courts and the High Court and usurp that power for themselves in the name of appointing certain board as the ultimate tribunal. In a democracy, as a matter of fact, the real safety for democracy is not that the administration is running all right, but that there is a tribunal ultimately to see whether the administration is being carried on in accordance with the powers given under the Constitution or not. That is the ultimate test, which is in the hands of the civil courts, which are ultimately presided over by the High Court and the Supreme Court. When the jurisdiction of these courts is ousted, you take away from the essential safeguards by which the proper working of the democracy can be ensured and secured.

Here, the board depends on the information given by the magistrate. The magistrate gets the information from the original man who makes the enquiry—the Registrar—and the magistrate's order is passed. Against this order, an appeal is to be made to a board appointed by the Central Government itself. I believe this is carrying centralisation too far. When in one breath we talk of decentralisation, all our Bills are so intended and so framed and worded as to oust that decentralisation which already exists and which gives the judiciary the power to judge the working of the executive in

a proper way. After all, the executive should have certain more powers to keep proper control over the newspapers and books registered under this Act. They may have those powers, but whether those powers are properly exercised or not should be ultimately a matter for adjudication, not by the Central Government themselves or anybody nominated by them, a member nominated by them and a chairman nominated by them, but by the judiciary which ultimately is supposed and is really under the Constitution entitled to bring upon the question a dispassionate and independent judgment. Ousting of that power is, in my opinion, a very serious handicap and, therefore, as pointed out by my hon. friends here, the evil effect following the working of those sections to which reference is made by some members will be more accentuated on account of their making no civil court or High Court or higher civil court competent to adjudicate upon the proper working of the Act. Therefore, I look upon this Bill, to that extent, as a reactionary one and not a progressive one.

14 hrs.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpore): This Bill is not so simple and so innocent as it seems to be. To my mind, it seems to encroach very much upon the freedom of the press, which is a very fundamental thing in a democratic set up of Government. If we look at the scheme of this Bill, we find that the Government seek to take very strong power, vast powers, so far as the cancellation of declaration is concerned, and though the conditions under which a declaration may be cancelled appears to be more or less innocuous they are likely to be abused, as Shri Bharucha pointed out in detail, and I will not repeat.

Here one important point is that cancellation will depend on the subjective satisfaction of the magistrate. Although the Bill provides for appeal, I would submit that the provision of this appeal is worse than useless because you will find from the financial memorandum appended to the original Bill that the appellate board to be set up under clause 4 of the Bill will consist of an official of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman and an official of the Ministry of Law as member and will not, therefore, involve any additional expenditure. If the appellate board is to consist of two officials, one from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and another from the Ministry of Law, I think it would be better if the provisions for appeal were altogether omitted rather than having such ridiculous provisions.

As soon as the magistrate takes a decision a person aggrieved may go to the appellate board. At this stage, the appeal is bound to take a long period of time, because the appellate authority will consist of officials who will have thousand and one other duties. Also, there is no limitation of time by which they are to dispose of the appeals. In the mean time a lot of harm might have been done to the appellant.

Another aspect is that whatever the judgment of the appellate board may be, a fundamental principle of law is that justice must not only be done but must appear to be done. So, unless the persons who are in the appellate board can create confidence in the minds of the public and the newspapers, it will be better not to have such appellate board and thereby create, in my humble opinion, a travesty of justice.

Another important feature of the Bill is the fact that the owner is brought into the picture, so far as the publication of the newspaper is concerned. This bringing the owner into the picture is on account of the recommendation of the Press Registrar in his annual report. A reference to that report was made by Shri Tangamani. From that report it will appear that the main purpose of bringing the owner into the picture is to see that the owners may not avoid or evade

[Shri Supakar]

the provisions of the Working Journalists Act. But what happens when the owner of a newspaper is brought into the picture? I went through the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1878 and the provisions of this Bill and I find that unless we provide for some penalties to the owner for non-observance of the Act no useful purpose will be served by merely bringing into the picture the owner by mentioning his name in every issue of the publication or newspaper. We find that under the Press and Registration of Books Act if a printer or publisher violates any of the provisions the penalty is that they may be fined to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and they are liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months. Whereas such heavy penalties are provided in the case of printers and publishers, the Bill is absolutely silent so far as the imposition of any penalty on the owner is concerned. Unless you make an amendment in the provisions on penalty in the original Press and Registration of Books Act, there is no use in merely bringing the owner's name in every issue of the periodical by saying that the name of the owner must be there in each and every copy of the publication.

The real trouble in the case of newspapers, as we find from the report of the Registrar of Newspapers and also from our personal experience, is not that somebody will steal or misappropriate the goodwill and the name of another newspaper but how to avoid the recent trend of a newspaper closing its publication in a certain place and having the same newspaper in another town or place with a somewhat similar name in order to evade the provisions of the Working Journalists Act or similar Acts. Therefore I do not understand how the provisions as they are made here will help the Government in checking this trend.

So far as the question of bringing the owner into the picture is concerned, we find that there is no definition of an owner here. When an individual is the owner there is some good in bringing him into the picture although we do not provide any penalty for him. But as was pointed out by Shri Bharucha and others, where the ownership rests in a limited company or in a trust or in some sort of an organisation which is not any particular individual on whom the responsibility can be fixed with certainty then the very purpose of bringing the owner into the picture and enforcing the law that all copies of all newspapers must have the name of the owner printed on it becomes practically meaningless. If we are to derive some benefit from it, we must define the term 'owner' and provide that some particular person should be held responsible if it is not an individual but something like a company, trust or any other similar organisation. Therefore reading the Bill as a whole my opinion is that whereas it seeks to encroach very much on the freedom of the press, so far as its aim of bringing the owner to book is concerned which appears to be one of the main objects of the Bill, the Bill singularly fails in that purpose.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Before I call another hon. Member, let us finalise the schedule of time. Total time allotted for this is four hours. How shall we divide this time between the motion for consideration and the clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): 3½ hours and half an hour respectively.

Dr. Keskar: Three hours for general discussion and one hour for the amendments might be more reasonable.

Shri Warior: There are not many amendments. The question is as to how much time the hon. Minister will take in reply to the general discussion. After that the balance will be given to clause-by-clause considera-

tion. There are not very many important amendments.

Mr. Chairman: How much time is the hon. Minister likely to take?

Dr. Keskar: About 20 to 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I have got names of five hon. Members more who wish to speak. Since we have some other business at three o'clock, either the hon. Minister finishes his speech by three o'clock or he starts it tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: If he finishes it today then some hon. Members who want to speak may be accommodated tomorrow in the final reading.

Dr. Keskar: You mean during the clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, clause-by-clause consideration or the final reading.

Shri Supakar: If other hon. Members are willing to speak and they need accommodation, it will be better to accommodate them at the first reading stage and not at the stage of clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Tomorrow there cannot be a discussion on this matter because the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: When I say tomorrow I mean the next day when it comes up. It does not necessarily mean tomorrow. Let us see how it proceeds because it is just possible that some hon. Members may not take more time as most of the points have been made. Shri Achar.

Shri Achar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have considerable apprehension about this Bill whatever the intention of the Government may be. I have considerable apprehension about the clauses as they are drafted. The newspaper industry, specially when the language papers are concerned, I may be permitted to submit, is in a very very precarious condition. More than six, seven or eight crores of rupees probably have been invested in this industry and all of us know that hardly one per cent. of it is paying. Of course, as a preliminary point I would like to touch upon this question because I feel the provisions as they stand may, as some of the previous speakers have also mentioned, go to the root of the matter and may even affect the freedom of the press. I will not dilate on this subject because I want to be as brief as possible. I only want to point out from some of the clauses as to how dangerous the provisions are.

I am feeling that though innocent and simple this proprietor's or owner's name being published looks, though it looks innocuous it will go to the very root of the matter and it may have considerable influence on the newspaper industry. I do not know what exactly the intention of the Government is. Do they want to punish the owner for certain mistakes that may be committed by the editor? It is not very clear from the clause as it stands whether the owner would be liable for an action of libel. Suppose the editor has defamed somebody—from day to day it goes on in the daily newspapers—suppose there is a cause for defamation, does it mean that the Government want to punish the proprietor?

I would take another aspect of the question. Suppose, it may be a criminal offence. For example, the other day there was an Ordinance. Due to an oversight the previous day's Ordinance or its provisions may not be mentioned. People who are editing language newspapers may not know anything about it and may publish something which may amount to a disobedience of the Ordinance. Does the Government intend to punish the owner or the proprietor for this? I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the question as to what tremendous effect it would have on persons who would like to

[Shri Achar]

invest and have a small newspaper. I am not thinking of the bigger newspapers who are making profits and working journalists. I am not at all thinking of that aspect of the question. I feel that insofar as the main public opinion of the country is concerned, to a large extent it depends on the small newspapers.

Dr. Keskar: If an owner publishes a newspaper there is no reason why he should not take the responsibility for the policy that the newspaper follows.

Shri Achar: I am not thinking of the policy. As I said, it is a question of criminal liability. Because a man invests money and asks a certain person to edit or print the paper—I am emphasising this aspect of the question—is it the intention of the Government to punish the owner or the proprietor for that criminal offences? It may be a case of hatred of a class or sedition or disobedience of the ordinance, or it may be private trouble between two which may lead to action on libel. What is the intention of the Government in this respect? I am not quite sure from the section whether it is a question of abetment. I need not go into the legal aspects and all that here.

Shri M. C. Jain: The law will take its own course.

Shri Achar: I want to know clearly whether that is the intention of the Government. If that is so, I would submit that it will go against the freedom of the Press, because nobody would like to come forward in that case. Because, so far as small newspapers are concerned, it often happens that it is not the small editor or anybody who has got the necessary money. It is usually some benefactor who gives some money, and on the strength of that the editor is appointed. And often it happens that the editor is given complete independence of shaping the policy. The proprietor does not come into the picture. That is the convention. I have found in several places that sort of convention growing up. It is very good from the point of view of journalism, the editor being given sufficient independence to shape the policy; some people pay the money or some individuals pay the money and the paper runs. My submission is, if that is the intention of Government....

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The criminal law acts against the man who commits the crime, not against the man who is sitting somewhere else.

Shri Achar: I would like to have a clarification about this from the hon. Minister rather than from my hon. friend. I have thought over the matter and I feel that he will be liable. I want to know if that is so. Of course, I even felt whether a Bill of this kind which has so many legal implications, though it looks so very simple, should be accepted by the House without being sent to a Select Committee. But being in the Party I did not move any amendments, also knowing as I do that it will not serve any purpose. All the same I have felt that there are very serious implications in this Bill.

I will take only two or three points and I will try to make myself clear. Take section 5, proposed rule (2D) which says: "Where the title of any newspaper or its language or the periodicity of its publication is changed, the declaration shall cease to have effect and a new declaration shall be necessary before the publication of the newspaper can be continued". So far as the title is concerned, whenever it changes, there must be a new declaration. It is a very simple proposition of law. As it looks it is innocent. But we all know how this question of title in law drags on for even ten years. I will give one instance. Suppose a certain person owns a paper, and he makes a will. And I know personally of instances where it has happened. The question of title comes, and when the title

changes there must be a new declaration. In whom does the title vest? It is not such a simple proposition. It takes years sometimes to decide as to who is the owner. For example, take the instance of....

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It is the title of the newspaper, not of the owner.

Shri Achar: Maybe. The newspaper also has a title. But the owner has a title. It reads: "Where the title of any newspaper or its language etc." I am sorry. I thank my hon. friend for pointing this out.

Dr. Keskar: I had mentioned this in my original speech.

Shri Achar: I am sorry I did not notice this. "Where the title of any newspaper or its language or the periodicity of its publication is changed, the declaration shall cease to have effect and a new declaration shall be necessary...."

Dr. Keskar: Before the new publication begins. That is all.

Shri Achar: Then I withdraw my remarks so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Warior: When it is a family property, the title also comes there!

Shri Achar: As the clause stands, all that it says is: Where the title of any newspaper or its language etc.". I do not know whether the construction of the clause is clear.

Dr. Keskar: It is very clear.

Shri Achar: It is not so clear. Can it also mean the title as to who owns the property?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: No, it does not mean that.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It means the name of the newspaper.

Shri Achar: Then I will not take more time on this.

The next important question is with regard to the proposed section 8B. Of course it has been pointed out by the previous speakers also that it will very seriously affect the newspaper industry. Cancellation of the declaration is a very important matter and it will entirely depend on the magistrate. Shri Naushir Bharucha has already explained the implications of the section as it stands. I would only add a word more to that with regard to this appellate court. My venerable friend Dr. M. S. Aney has already referred to it, and he pointed out how the trend seems to be to avoid courts. It is a very important matter to cancel a declaration. The paper will go out of the picture. Should it be left to a board like this. And let us see what is the kind of board that is proposed. It will consist "of a Chairman and another member to be appointed by the Central Government". If there are two members and if there is a difference of opinion between the two, how it is to be decided also is not clear.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The order will stand as it is.

Shri Achar: Firstly, I would submit that such an important power should not be vested entirely at the discretion of a board which is to be appointed by the Government. Why should it not be an appeal either to the High Court or the district court, whatever it be? Why should they be so very touchy about it, and why should it go to a board? It does not even say that it is necessary that a person with judicial training should be there. And it says there shall be two members. It does not provide as to what is to happen if there is a difference of opinion between the two. Will such an appellate tribunal, I ask, be of any use? Because this section is very important; it is a question of the cancellation of a declaration.

Of course there are other sections also. I will not go into this matter

[Shri Achar]

in detail. I have felt specially over this position of the name of the owner also being published. If it is only a question of knowing as to who owns the paper, that is a different aspect. If that is the matter, there is no objection or anything of that kind. But if he is to be made liable in a criminal or civil manner, with all respect I would like to submit that this position will be entirely changed and people would not invest any money, and the position, especially of the small papers, will be in danger. And I feel it will to that extent affect the freedom of the Press.

Shri Warior: I have only to make a few observations, because almost all the points with regard to the Bill and the merits of the clauses have been covered. I support this Bill. At the same time, there are so many doubts to be cleared by the hon. Minister. This amending Bill comes after so many amendments to the Press Act. I should think that a comprehensive legislation, according to the present trends of political and socio-economic life in the country, should have been brought instead of piecemeal amendments here and there. Then we would have got a new picture of the entire structure of this industry. At present the industry is growing rather wild without any plan or any scheme. For instance, there are the chains of newspapers. The intention of the Government might be to control those chains, because the chains are more or less otherwise controlling the Government. In any society, particularly in a planned society, these chain papers should be controlled. Not only has it a political aspect, but it has an economic aspect as well. I have come across many instances of these chains making money by black-marketing the newsprint they are allotted by the Registrar. More than that they boost up the stock market. There are many instances of this, where firmer control of chains is very necessary, in the background of a planned economy which we are developing.

Control of newsprint is very essential. I, as a publisher often go to the Registrar of Newspapers in Delhi to get more newsprint quota for papers of ordinary denomination. While newsprint quota is easily got by chains and monopolies, it is seldom that the ordinary small newspapers published in languages get it easily. Coming from the extreme South I have often found newspapermen roaming in the corridors of the Registrar of Newspapers office and when I ask them the reason they say they have not been able to get their quota. In such cases I would appeal to the Minister to instruct his offices to make more use of the telegraph and telephone services, rather than the slow postal service.

I do not mind centralisation. There are many advantages in centralising things in Delhi. We know from the report of the Registrar of Newspapers what the position of the industry is. Formerly, we could not know that even about our own State, as to which are the newspapers existing and which have gone out of publication. As far as I am concerned, I know something about the Kerala newspapers. Formerly most of the publishers of newspapers were publishers of textbooks, which were recognised by Government. Now all the text-books are published by Government and many of these small printers have ceased printing these papers. The object of this piece of legislation must, in my opinion, be to give it more to institutions or associations rather than to individuals and corporations and such other vested interests. If that is the object of this amendment, I for one would welcome it. I hope the Minister would reply whether this object would be achieved.

Coming to the clause about ownership, it cannot be determined so easily. Now, there is the Bennett Coleman & Company. Who is the owner of it? Nobody knows. The owner is a phantom moving about;

that phantom is never to be caught. There are so many owners like that. A Company or Corporation control the majority of the shares. I know of one of the biggest newspapers where the editor had to leave because of his differences with the proprietor.

In this connection I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister something about the printers and publishers. The chief men in a newspaper are the editor and the sub-editors and they know of everything that goes into a newspaper. For instance, I am the publisher of a paper. I am in Delhi for the session, but I am often hauled up before courts in my place, for defamation or libel. No doubt, I escape in all of them. My lawyer is a clever person and he secures me acquittals. But what about the harassment. Speaking from personal experience, I do not know of anything that is written in the paper, as to who is livelled, as to who is defamed.

In regard to the printer, he invests money in a printing establishment. He depends on his business for livelihood. Somebody declares himself to be the publisher of a paper and approaches him for printing his paper. The printer to my knowledge in many cases is an illiterate man. He knows only how to count his money and the technical job of printing. I know of a printer who is a very orthodox Catholic and who was hauled up for printing a pamphlet which I, a Communist, had given him. The printer is invariably innocent. I do not know why for my offence the printer should be hauled up.

I differ from my hon. friend Shri Achar in regard to his remarks about the owner. The owner is not so innocent. He knows what is to be written; he knows the policy of the paper. In most cases, except in the case of mushroom papers, the owners know when they invest money for what objective the paper is run. That at any rate has been my experience of the world of journalism for the last thirty years. For instance, I am on a party committee. Who will be the owner in such a case? Whose name will be there?

Dr. Keskar: Your name.

Shri Warior: I am only a publisher.

Dr. Keskar. You can be the owner also.

Shri Warior: I am not investing any money; so I cannot be the owner. The owner is one who invests money. The party committee is investing the money; there is the record for that; there is the bank record. Can forty-five members be hauled up?

Dr. Keskar: They can form a trust.

Shri Warior: If the hon. Minister is clear about it, I am glad. If he is not clear, there will be confusion and unnecessary harassment.

In regard to owners, there may be a joint family. For instance in Trivandrum there is a family which had been for the past forty or fifty years publishing a paper known as *Kerala Kaumudi*. The editor of the paper is Mr. Kumaran who is a Member of this House. A young man from that very family began publishing another paper called *Kaumudi*. What is the difference between *Kerala Kaumudi* and *Kaumudi* the ordinary people cannot understand. That was why I reminded my hon. friend Shri Achar that the question of title comes when the paper is a family concern. In that respect before deciding the real claim to the family properly how one can declare and continue the publication of the paper is a matter of serious doubt to me.

Dr. Keskar: That will be clarified.

Shri Warior: Not only should these things be clarified, but they must be put in black and white; otherwise there will be confusion. The courts would be guided only by the language of the statutes which go out of this House rather than by the pleasant

[Shri Warior]

assurance of the Minister. I also completely agree with what Shri Supakar said. If an appeal is there, why should we take it out of the hands of the court? It is a right which they can decide. The court is there. Why should a number of people be selected to be the judges. Why should they have a double role? This can be safely placed in the hands of the court which is an independent body as we all maintain. This question must be gone into very seriously. I say this would be very difficult. Without in any way casting any doubt about the integrity or honesty of the Press Registrar, or for that matter, any official, I would like to say that the appeal must be to an independent judiciary. It is very difficult for a higher authority to cancel orders passed by lower authorities when it is coming in an official manner. Why should it not be an independent authority? People will have great confidence in the rule of law. Otherwise, it will be difficult and there will be much harassment.

This is an industry which will not tolerate delay. One hour's delay means all loss. If electricity fails, it is lost. A delaying paper is never taken. Especially, in my State, if people do not get the paper at 5 o' clock, that paper is lost. It is a question of speed today. It is unlike the rural parts here. Every district has four or five dailies—within a radius of 20 miles. It is a question of racing. In these circumstances, any small delay is enough to upset. How much money have we to spend for getting newsprint? In the Commerce Department, I had an experience—I will not say that here because that is not relevant—I had an experience of phoning up several times. Once I was told that the licence surrendered is not seen. I said, you will see even in the midnight. The next morning he saw it. If he was not a Member of Parliament, an ordinary layman, calling from Trichur, spending Rs. 25 for a trunk call, what will be the situation? We are taking paper from Bombay, from Madras, rarely from Calcutta. Even in the Cochin port, we do not get it. There are so many difficulties especially for small fries. I do not mean the big fries. In order to help us, to help the industry, these things must be attended to by the hon. Minister. All these doubts must be cleared in the legislation.

I welcome the Bill with all these doubts and with the promise that the Minister will clarify all these things.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Mr. Chairman, I regret I cannot agree with the hon. speakers who have tried to make out that this Bill is a very controversial one. This Bill is a welcome measure which deals with procedural corrections and clarifications which had been found necessary from the last few years experience of the working of the 1955 amendment. I believe, by and large, the Bill has support from the proprietors of the press as well as the workers. It is also based on the discussions which we have had in this House some years back.

I was really surprised when some hon. Members stated that the Bill intends in any way to curb freedom of expression or freedom of the press. Of course, the Bill has brought forward certain amendments both substantial as well as procedural on which there can be two opinions. But, on the whole, I think the Bill is a healthy one and should be welcomed.

I will take up the salient features of the amendments in the Bill. Firstly, the Bill intends to bring in an amendment in the procedure of declaration and authentication. It prescribes that a paper cannot be published unless it is authenticated. That would not take a long time. I do not see any reason why there should be any objection to this. But, there is one thing to

which I would draw the attention of the Minister. I welcome the provision that the Magistrate should, as has been laid down in clause 3, have consultation—the word 'otherwise' has been omitted—with the Registrar if there is identity in the title of the papers. I would however submit,—this would have been his experience and many complaints would have come to him—that this takes a lot of time. Delay comes in. It would have been in the fitness of things if in this particular amendment in clause 3, a time had been prescribed, within which the Magistrate must give a declaration and make authentication and the enquiry must be made within that time. That would have facilitated matters. I believe the hon. Minister will consider, even at this stage, whether it is possible to fix a time limit within which declaration and authentication is made and due enquiry is made from the Registrar. That would very much facilitate matters and meet the complaint generally made that it takes a long time.

The second amendment deals with ownership. I disagree with my hon. friend Shri Achar when he said that it will create complications. I believe this is a very healthy practice that the name of the owner must be there. It may help to judge the opinions in the papers in the light of the ownership. This practice prevails in England and other democratic countries. There is no reason why we should not adopt that.

When we read clause 2, and the two amendments, one which deals with substitution of Rule 1 and the other which relates to clause 2E, I certainly apprehended that there may be controversy about ownership. When we take it in conjunction with the penalty clause that has been laid down about forfeiture and cancellation in the light of the contravention, my apprehensions are that possibly the question might create certain controversies.

Shri Achar: May I just interrupt for a minute? My argument was a little misplaced and I have noted the mistake. Now you have referred to it. It is not clause 2D title. Let us see clause 2E. I said, whenever there is doubt about title, it may elongate the proceedings and take years to decide who the owner is. On that question, somehow I somewhat slipped and referred the title. That is not the section. The real section is 2E. All of you have taken advantage of it, I would say.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I gave way only for a short while.

Shri Achar: It says here:

> "As often as the ownership of a newspaper is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary."

The question of title is very important. My argument was, if it is elongated, it would create complications.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: You are trespassing on my time. I was only submitting that the owner of a paper may be an individual, may be a joint family, may be a partnership, may be a trust or anything of the sort. When you say in clause 2E that as often as the ownership of a newspaper is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary, there may be complications. Suppose somebody dies and a dispute arises about ownership. If one is not definite as to who is the owner at the time, does it mean that there is contravention? If it is contravention, it invokes a penalty of cancellation. Also possibly it may entail closure. It would have been much better if the word owner had been defined in a manner that owner includes a person who claims it, or who runs it for the time being till the dispute is settled. That would have clarified the matter in the interests of the continuity of the paper.

An Hon. Member: There may be a dozen.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: If there are a dozen, the names of the dozen must appear. Of course, that is there,

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

but the circumstances in which a dispute arises about ownership might lead to certain difficulties which might be interpreted as a contravention. Therefore, it will be better if we put in a definition of "owner", so that there may be no hurdle in the continuity of the paper. Otherwise, it is a welcome and healthy provision.

Thirdly, the proposed rule (4) in section 5 deals with the absence of the printer or publisher for a period of 90 days or in capability to work due to infirmity or otherwise. This is very vague. Who is to be the judge of the infirmity?

Dr. Keskar: The owner.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: If the court is the judge, immediately the proceedings of cancellation will start. It is better that we lay down that if it comes to the knowledge of the magistrate directly or indirectly that the printer is infirm or out of station, he can give notice to the party concerned and only then start proceedings of cancellation. The term is vague. An old man may consider himself fit to act as printer or publisher of the paper, but the magistrate may consider him unfit or incapable. So, such a notice is necessary.

So far as the cancellation is concerned, there is provision for notice, and the magistrate has the discretion to exonerate the management if he is satisfied with the enquiry. But, in the interests of the paper concerned, for the purpose of exonerating *bona fide* mistakes, the vagueness about the term "infirmity" should be removed.

Fourthly, the proposed rule 8B provides for cancellation at the hands of the magistrates in certain cases. I agree in principle with it, but I would like the hon. Minister to consider the wording. Rule 8B(i) lays down:

> "the newspaper, in respect of which the declaration has been made is being published in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder;"

I would certainly invoke the penalty of cancellation for infringement of the rules under section 5 of the parent Act because they are fundamental rules dealing with the basic principles of running the paper, but if there is infringement of the rules made under section 20A, which are rules of a formal character, that should not entail the extreme penalty of cancellation. The proposed section 20B reads:

> "Any rule made under any provision of this Act may provide that any contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extent to one hundred rupees."

That of course is clear, but the wording in rule 8B(i) should be clear enough to indicate that the rules contemplated under it are only rules under section 5 of the Act and not the formal rules under section 20A.

I congratulate the Minister on providing for an appeal. This is as it should be. But, like other hon. Members, I do not see any reason for dispensing with the civil courts in this matter. We find no reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for this and besides why there is to be a board of two persons, a Chairman and a member. If there is divergence of opinion between the two. What is the remedy? We cannot invoke the prerogative of the High Court under articles 226 and 227 to decide it? It would lead to a lot of anomaly. As in the election law, the right of appeal should, however, be given to the High Court. If he does not want to burden the High Courts with extra work because already work has accumulated with them, I think he can have a district Judge. I hope, however, he will give an undertaking that the Chairman will be a judicial officer, as also the member so that they will be able to bring their judicial experience and

acumen to bear on the question and give their judgment. He may clarify as to what will happen if there is divergence of opinion between the two members of the board. He can say that the views of the chairman will prevail, in which case he would be the final authority and there should be one man Tribunal alone.

With these words I support the Bill, and hope the Minister will take into consideration the points I have made.

Mr. Chairman: Some more hon. Members wanted to speak, but I think they can avail of the opportunity at the time of the clause by clause discussion. The hon. Minister.

Dr. Keskar: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made very learned, thoughtful and thought-provoking speeches about what they consider to be defects in this Bill. Some of them have welcomed certain provisions, some have expressed grave apprehensions about the loss of liberty of the press etc., on the passing of this innocuous and procedural measure.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

I might say at the very outset, and I had mentioned it originally, that this Bill, which mainly concerns the proprietors and the publishers of newspapers, has been brought before the House after taking the precaution of having thorough discussions with the most important bodies of publishers and proprietors in the country. They comprise the overwhelming majority of newspapers in the country, including the biggest and the smallest, and they have to deal with these matters every day. I would like to inform Shri Achar, who is so solicitous about the freedom of the press and the owner also, that it is precisely the owners of the language press who have most vehemently welcomed this Bill. The Indian Language Newspapers Association and the Kerala Newspapers Association have, by public resolution, welcomed this Bill and all its provisions. This is regarding the general precautions that we took, because, as I said, this is meant to make the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act better and more effective. It has no other end in view, and, therefore, we wanted that the publishers and those who have something to do with it every day might tell us whether they find that this or that provision is objectionable or is likely to lead to unnecessary delay or affect the continuity of papers or otherwise, in which case, we could change it; and we did change the Bill in respect of many provisions, on suggestions that they made.

I shall now take up some of the important points which have been raised in the course of the discussion here.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may continue his speech on the next day. Now, we shall take up the next item.

---

15 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960".

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for initiating this discussion. We are now here to discuss a very important industry in our national life, namely the coal industry. It is very vital for most of our major industries, basic industries and other industries. In many countries, coal is, of course, the most vital

[Shri S. A. Mehdi]

industry on which their entire structure of industrialisation is based. We are lucky that we have got such vast stocks of coal with us. The only thing that we require is proper utilisation of the best method and the proper utilisation of our resources.

From the report, we find that when this corporation was formed in 1956, it started with 11 collieries, but during the last three years, it has made fairly good improvement. Its production is also rising, and it has got a fine programme for the future. It is opening new coal-fields and it is also improving the old ones that previously belonged to the railways. It has a very large target for the Second Five Year Plan, and it is still expanding further in the Third Five Year Plan, and I am sure that it will slowly now in its activities and its developments.

I would not take much of the time of the House in going into very great details, but I would certainly like to draw the attention of the Minister and the House to a few things. Firstly, in a programme of this kind, although the production is not so large at present, and most of our coal today is produced in the private sector, yet, obviously, after some time, it will grow more, and with the expansion of our public sector industries and the industries worked by Government in the public sector, it will become essential to enlarge the activities of the corporation, and much would depend on the work done by this corporation.

It was started to organise and carry on the production of coal and its associated activities. Some of the mines that belonged to the railways and were previously run by them were taken up by this corporation, and many new mines were also opened during the last three years. Since then, the corporation has expanded.

But, if we see the report, we find that the training programme that it has is rather slow, and the rate at which the corporation is increasing the training facilities is not very fast. From the report, we find:

> "240 trainees who underwent training of various types have now come out of this school.".

That is a very small number, considering the large work involved and the number of collieries that it has got. Unless we have sufficiently trained people in the best and modern methods in these collieries, it would be very difficult for them to work up to the standard that is expected of them in order to fulfil the targets that we expect in the Second Five Year Plan and also in the Third Five Year Plan.

Another matter that is of vital importance is that we are not in the nineteenth century. Of course, that is good for us. But coal-mining is, of course, full of hazards and dangers. Although, looking at the man-power that we have, we should try to utilise it to the maximum extent, the best modern facilities also should be provided to improve the working condition of these people, and we should try to have the best facilities for working these mines. I am quite sure that the Ministry and the corporation would look into this matter.

From the paragraph relating to civil construction, mentioned in this report, I find that there are about 2500 miners' quarters, and about 500 other quarters and buildings which have been built. But, I think that in these eleven collieries, the number of workers has increased to quite a large number during the last two or three years, and I hope there would certainly be an effort to develop the amenities further and also to improve the condition of the workers in the coal mines.

If we compare the production of this corporation, it is interesting to see that during the last few years, it has been making a very steady and gradual progress. In 1955, according to the

figures given, in the public sector, only 4 million tons of coal were produced, and most of it was produced by this Corporation. Now it has expanded up to 6 million tons. But the most alarming thing is that if we compare these figures with the coal produced in the private sector, we find it was 33 million tons in 1955 and 40 million tons today. An analysis of the figures of production as compared with the private sector shows that while production increased by about 7 million tons in 1956 and by about 3 million tons in 1957, it has gone down alarmingly in 1958. I do not know why. The Report does not give the reasons why this decrease has taken place. But my point is that coal being a vital thing for industry and we are now expanding the basic industries like steel and other things in the public sector and in other sectors, the Government should take full precaution to produce all the requirements of coal for these industries. It should be done through this Corporation and through the private sector in such a way that production is in no way jeopardised or there is any risk of its going down to a quantity which would hinder the progress of these industries.

Whatever the programme of the Corporation, I wonder if it is thinking of taking over the marginal collieries which are not working efficiently or to their full capacity due to lack of finance or resources, and trying to deve'op them to have the maximum production of coal by giving them the best facilities. I would say that in spite of these efforts of the Corporation and the private sector, in the context of the enormous expansion that we are undertaking in industrialisation in the country, coal will be a very vital thing, and the growth of these industries will certainly necessitate certain steps and certain measures to produce coal of the finest quality.

To a previous question of mine, I did not get sufficient answer from the Ministry; but I gather that arrangements are being made also to establish washeries to produce the best qualities of coal for the steel plants and other industries which will be required in the Third Five Year Plan.

Now, in spite of this production, we face a great shortage of coal at times. It is said that that is due mostly to the lack of transport facilities; since the movement of coal is at times not possible, it gets blocked and coal is not available. At the same time, along with the development of the coal mines and other things, the development of facilities for the transport of coal from these mines should also be taken up. Provision of equipment, proper modernisation of these mines and proper training of personnel would further help to increase coal production as well as efficiency in marketing it.

The Ministry should also take full advantage of the private sector coal mines. I would request them to look into the affairs of these private sector coal mines. They should not only depend on the assurance of these people but also take sufficient steps to ensure the production and availability of coal.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960".

I have four names before me. Are there any other hon. Members who want to take part in the discussion?

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: What time does the hon. Minister want to take?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It all depends on the trend of the discussion. I think half an hour should do.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I shall be very brief in my observations and address some half a dozen points to the hon. Minister and expect that he will be able to give satisfactory answers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): No answer will satisfy the hon. Member.

Shri Tangamani We are now going towards the Third Plan. In the Report itself, it is suggested that the additional production target appears to be an ambitious one and probably the contribution of the NCDC itself will be about 30 million tons. In any case, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the NCDC has progressed since 5th September 1956, when the organisation was registered for organising and carrying on production of coal and associated activities. As the previous speaker has already mentioned, the 11 existing State collieries were transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation is also to devise and put into operation schemes for the production of coal from new coal fields and mines.

I will briefly mention the targets which we want to reach before the end of the Second Plan. I may submit at the outset that we have not gone anywhere near the target, although the private sector has advanced quite considerably. In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, coal mining is mentioned in Schedule A, that is, it is regarded as an industry which has to be developed exclusively in the public sector. But we find that while the private sector has been expanding considerably so far as coal mining is concerned, the public sector has not advanced to the extent it should have. I shall also mention the reasons, according to me, which have prevented a rapid growth. A few figures which were given to us on the floor of the House would also support my case. In reply to Starred Question No. 624 on 25-2-1959, we were told that against the target of 22 million tons of additional production, 7 million tons were achieved by the end of December 1958; the public sector target of additional production of coal in the Second Plan was 12 million tons,—1·5 million tons from Singareni and 10·57 million tons from NCDC including the 11 old State collieries. Briefly, these were the targets. A month later, on the 13th March 1959, in reply to Starred Question No. 1220, we were told that the total production of coal in 1958 was 45·340 million tons, out of which 5:793 was in the public sector and 39·547 in the private sector. To put it roughly, we were expecting to reach the target of 15 million tons in the public sector, including the 3 million tons which we expected in the Singareni and 45 million tons in the private sector. Now, it appears to me that the private sector will be able to achieve this target whereas the public sector will be considerably lagging behind.

What are the reasons? Is it because we have not gone with zeal and enthusiasm? I do not want to decry the work of the NCDC. But, according to me, there are certain reasons for not achieving this target. I will mention only a few instances. The original purpose was to exploit virgin lands and quarry them and take those big coal mines in the Madhya Pradesh like Kurasia. We find that although large quantities of coal are available we were not able to increase production due to the fact that the screening plant is old and rickety. If the screening plant which might cost about Rs. 20 lakhs could have been installed, I venture to submit, the production would have doubled. This is what is stated about Kurasia mines in the report on page 12:

> "Like Bhurkunda in Bihar, Kurasia colliery in Madhya Pradesh consists of an old Railway colliery which is being developed and also a new colliery in the same neighbourhood. The old and the new collieries at Kurasia are together expected to produce 1·15 million tons of coal a year; 0·9 million tons from opencast and 0·25 million tons from underground.

This colliery is progressing satisfactorily., It has already reached a rate of production of over 50,000 tons a month. A Dragline with a 15 cu. yds. bucket, the largest of its kind so far in India, has been ordered for this colliery and is expected to start functioning by the end of June, 1960. With the help of this Dragline and with the expanded Railway Siding facilities becoming available in time, the target for this colliery is likely to be achieved."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far we have advanced in fully exploiting the resources in Kurasia.

Take the case of the Korba mines. For expanding this, the project report by the Soviet experts had been submitted. I would like to know whether it has been examined and at what stage it is today. About Korba we hear a lot of controversy going on between the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the NCDC over the rates; and the coal appears to be of inferior variety. Controversy arises over the supply of coal to the power stations. I would like to know what is the trouble and what are the present rates. About Korba I would also like to mention how we have not made the profits which are due to us. In some place—I am not able to lay my finger at it just now—it is said that the loss we have been put to is about a million or so. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what this is due to.

My next point would be about the way we are utilising the Kargali Washery. I want to know whether the full rated capacity of 550 tons per hour, or, as mentioned in the report, the rated capacity of 135,000 tons of washed coal per month has been reached or not. I find that 50 per cent has been reached and we expect to reach the full rated capacity by November, 1960.

It is stated:

"The Washery at Kargali went into production in November, 1958. It has, however, not formally been taken over yet from the firm who supplied and erected the plant. Such formal take-over awaits completion of certain technical tests, the details of which have been indicated by the Technical Committee appointed for this purpose by the Management. The Washery has, however, been progressively increasing its out-turn of washed coal. The highest figure for a month so far reached was in November, 1959, when the total out-turn was 87,890 tons."

I have already mentioned that the full rated capacity will be 135,000 tons and that it is expected to be reached by November, 1960. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the expectation of reaching the full rated capacity by the end of November, 1960 will fructify because a lot of things will depend upon how far we are able to utilise this. Although this has been put to good use for the steel plants, the fact remains that still the rated capacity has not been utilised.

We find the headquarters of this Coal Board which was all the time in Calcutta has been shifted to Ranchi and the staff are finding difficulties about quarters. The previous speaker referred to the lack of quarters for the ordinary workers. What facilities have been extended in the private sector coal mines to the workers employed there are not extended to the workers in this public sector industry. Greater attention must be given to this also.

The next point will be this. So far complaints have been received that there are no proper regulations or standing orders governing the conditions of work or service of the employees. Although the conditions that are prevalent in the private sector need to be improved a lot, even those

[Shri Tangamani]

are not being extended to these people in the public sector. I am not going into details; I will give only a very small instance.

These miners are given free quarters in the private sector. Here also quarters are given; but they are still charged about Rs. 2 per quarter or so. Much has been said about the Code of Discipline which was adopted in the 15th Indian Labour Conference and subsequently in the 16th Indian Labour Conference. More often we hear from government quarters that the Code of Discipline does not apply to the public sector. I would like to know how far this Code of Discipline is being extended to the employer-employee relationship in the public collieries and whether any grievance procedure has been introduced.

Lastly, to sum up, I would like to recall how the targets were fixed when the NCDC was set up. I remember when the first report was published in 1956, we were told that the target of additional coal production in the public sector would be as follows.

> "0.5 million tons from the existing collieries, 1:5 million tons from the Singareni collieries and 10 million tons from the new coal mines—making a total of 12 million tons. The break-up of the ten million tons was: in Madhya Pradesh, Korba—4 million tons, Central India Coalfields (Korba and Bisrampur)—3 million tons and in Bihar, Karampura 2.5 million tons and Kathara 0·5 million tons".

Many facilities were given. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act came into force in June 1957 and several areas were acquired. The estimates of production of the new mining projects, namely, Kathara, Sounda, Gidi, Bhurkunda, Kurasia, Korea, Bachra, Korba etc. were again recast as under:

	million tons
Existing State Collieries	0·5
Korba	1·6
Kathara	1·5
Central India Coalfields	1·5
Karampura, Gidi, Sounda, Bachra, Bhurkunda, etc.	5·0
Orissa—Barlanda	0·5

Thus, they make a total of 10.6 million tons. I would like to know why there has been a shortfall and also whether by the end of this Plan period we would have reached the target of 10·5 million tons from these new mines or the 12 million tons from all the mines, including the Singareni and the existing mines. I would also ask whether there will be a shortfall in this and if so by how much. The Kargali Washery is likely to go into full rated capacity when it is put into operation. Certain questions arise in this connection. What will be our target for the Third Plan period? What would be the target which we would have reached in the private sector? Would we have reached our target of 60 million tons by the end of this Plan period?

Having said this, I would say that I am one of those who wants that more emphasis should be laid and help rendered to the National Coal Develop-ment Corporation and I thank them for the work done. Early steps should be taken to see that the difficulties and lacuna that hinder the increased production are resolved.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I am very grateful to the hon. Members who initiated this discussion on the development of coal resources in this country this afternoon.

I wish to begin first of all by saying something about the production targets, allotted to the public sector and the likely attainment of those targets and then I would like to say a few words about the profit and loss accounts of this Corporation and then

about a few comparatively small points.

As the previous speakers have mentioned, the target of 12 million tons was allotted to the public sector during the Second Plan period. Present indications are that not more than 30 per cent of this target would be achieved by the end of the Second Plan. When I make this criticism, I am quite aware that the Corporation had a comparatively more difficult task than the private miners because it had to develop many new mines and the opening and the development of the new mines take much more time initially than the working or extension of the existing mines. But even so, one cannot get away from the feeling that the progress made by this Corporation was slightly disappointing. As I said on a previous occasion, when targets are laid down for the industries in the Plan, the industrial targets are all more or less inter-linked and inter-dependent and that applies more particularly to industries like coal, power or railways. For any reason, if the coal targets are not achieved, it has its repurcussions on the entire industrial sector of the country.

I would here like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the production of many industries that have recently suffered for want of sufficient supply of coal in the country. Take for instance, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory where alone production has suffered to the extent of 50,000 tons of fertilisers for want of proper grade coal. Recently, there was a question put in this House by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and other—Starred Question No. 257—and it was answered on the 9th of August, 1960. The hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry revealed that production has fallen and the main reasons were the failure to get right type of coal and wear and tear of machinery. I did express my apprehensions at the time when the Demands of this Ministry were debated last session and I said that Sindri was likely to suffer a great set-back in its production and in its profits for want of proper type of coal. I now believe that there was a shortfall in production to the extent of 50,000 tons—Rs. 1.5 crores in terms of money value.

But Sindri is not the only industry that has suffered for want of coal. The next in importance are our steel plants. We are told that the smooth working of the steel plants is threatened for want of proper quality of coal. On the last occasion also, I read out a para from their report and this is what the Hindustan Steel Company say:

> "The supply of coal did not present many difficulties during the year. When all the coke ovens in the three plants go into production, adequate coal supplies would be difficult to maintain until the three washeries proposed at Dugdao, Bhojudih and Patherdih come into operation."

We read from the publications of this Ministry that these three washeries would not come into existence—all of them at least—till 1962. Some of the washeries are in very initial stages of negotiations and tenders have only recently been invited and in other cases orders have been recently placed. Even the one washery—Kargali Washery—for which work was completed as early as November, 1958 has not reached its target production yet. It has now reached about 60—65 per cent of its rated capacity. Now, the Kargali washery or any coal washery for the matter of that has not got much complicated mechanism and one does not understand why the rated capacity in the Kargali washery could not be obtained.

What surprises me more is some of the remarks made by the Directors of this Corporation in the report. The Auditors of this Corporation have commented adversely on the Kargali washery saying that there are some technical defects and some committee

[Shri Morarka]

has been appointed and so on. There is an answer given to this criticism by the Directors. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read it. Here it is said:

> "Since the submission of the Auditors Report on the 30th of November, information about quantity of coal washed during November, 1959, has become available. This shows that in November, the output achieved was 65 per cent of the rated capacity."

The Auditors said that it was 55 per cent. Further the Directors say:

> "It may also be mentioned that since the Kargali Washery was set up with the sole purpose of supplying washed coal to Messrs. Hindustan Steel Ltd., the output was regulated with an eye to their requirements which have been fully met so far."

Sir, they are indicating as if the output was deliberately kept low only to serve the requirements of Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited. That is not so, I may submit with great respect. The Hindustan Steel Limited require a very large quantity of coal. Their Directors themselves have said that though they did not have many difficulties during the last year they are afraid that there will be serious difficulties when all the coke even plants go into production. If you read the explanation given by the Directors of the N.C.D.C. in reply to the criticism of their own Auditors, it gives the impression as if the production was kept deliberately low because the requirements of the Hindustan Steel Limited were fully met. This, I feel, makes rather a sad reading of the situation.

I would also invite your attention to the Third Five Year Plan. The main heading for Chapter XI there is "Industries and Minerals", and there is a sub-heading "Objectives and Priorities". The heading given to paragraph 4 of this Chapter on page 205 is: "Experience and lessons of the Second Plan". Let us see what they say about the experience and lessons of the Second Plan. It is said:

> "In the case of iron and steel, the shortfall has deprived the economy of benefits reckoned upon for the start of the Third Plan. The shortfall is not so much due to delays in installation—except in the case of coal washeries which have fallen considerably behind the plan schedules—as in securing smooth and continous operation of new capacity."

This is the lesson that the Third Five Year Plan wants us to take into consideration, a lesson which we learned from the Second Five Year Plan, namely, that because of the delay in the coal washeries being put up in time the country has been deprived of the main source of industrial development—steel. Under these circumstances, this Corporation at least should have taken more vigilant steps to see that the current requirements at least of the three steel plants do not in any way suffer.

The Kargali Washery, as I said, completed in November 1958 has not yet come to its rated capacity. Steps should be taken to see that it comes to its rated capacity. The foreign collaborators to whom we pay very heavy fees should be called upon to make good this thing. After all, two years is not a small period during which even after a washery having been completed has not reached its rated capacity.

Then, Sir, the other industries which have suffered for want of coal are glass, soda ash and, to some extent, cement. Cement, again, is a basic industry and our planners have said that more attention will have to be paid to steel, coal and cement. Production of cement has suffered for want of sufficient quantity of coal. I do hope that the hon. Minister would give his personal attention to the deve-

lopment of coal resources, and I am sure if he does give his personal attention something would definitely be done not only in the expedition of installation of new coal washeries but also in completing and getting the one that is already installed to its efficient functioning.

Now I come to my next point, and that is about the profit and loss account of this Corporation. From the profit and loss account we understand that this year the profit is about Rs. 20 lakhs as compared to Rs. 11 lakhs last year. This is what Directors have said:

> "With the increase of production, the profit-earning capacity of the Corporation has also improved. This is indicated by the fact that during the year under review the Corporation had as a whole made a profit of Rs. 20,04,136 as against Rs. 11,28,032 in the previous year 1957-58."

Now, Sir, kindly remember this. They say that this year they made a profit of Rs. 20 lakhs as against a profit of Rs. 11 lakhs last year. But when they go a little further they say that the collieries which were losing collieries have made less loss this year and the collieries which were earning collieries have made a much bigger profit this year. They say that the losing collieries this year made a loss of Rs. 61,97,365 as against Rs. 69,36,988 during the previous year. Similarly, the profits this year are now greater—Rs. 1,16,27,694 as against Rs. 85,51,616 in the previous year. The losses are less and the profits are more. If you add up these two you get a difference of about Rs. 38 lakhs. That means this year the Corporation should have made a profit of Rs. 38 lakhs more than what it made in the previous year. As against that they say that the Corporation has made an increased profit of Rs. 8:72 lakhs only. This is given on page 10 of the *de luxe* edition of the report. I do hope the hon. Minister is getting explanation about these figures, as to how this difference is accounted for, how when the losses were less and profits were more the overall profit is only increased by 8.72 instead of Rs. 38 lakhs.

Even this profit which they show, according to me, is not quite realistic and is subject to certain other adjustments. For example Rs. 18,79,690 are not at all provided for in the profit and loss account for the services rendered by the Central Government, by some department of the Central Government. Whether the Central Government charges that amount to the Corporation or not, whether the Central Government gives that as a subsidy or not, the fact remains that for the purpose of determining the profit and loss of this company that amount should have been taken into consideration. The amount is Rs. 18,79,690, and that fact has been commented upon by the Auditors of this Corporation on page 34 of the report. The Directors of the Corporation also admit that it is not decided whether the Central Government is going to charge for the services rendered or not. Whatever it may be, whether the Central Government charges or not, when you determine the profit or loss of a commercial concern like this you must make provision for such an item of expenditure i.e. for actual services rendered to the Corporation for which if the Government had charged the Corporation would have been obliged to pay.

Similarly, there are two other items which also go to affect the profit and loss account. One is an amount of Rs. 7·23 lakhs, a certain revenue expenditure. It should have been debited to the profit and loss account but it has been shown as capital expenditure incurred in the administrative office at headquarters. That has been taken as developmental expenditure and has been thus treated as of a capital nature as if that is going to enhance the value of the assets. It has not, therefore, been taken as a revenue expenditure which should have been the right course according to the Auditors. Another one is, there are interest charges paid. They happen to be for the deferred terms of payments

[Shri Morarka]

for the purchase of machinery. The Directors have considered it wise to debit it to the capital account and not to the revenue account. According to the Auditors, here again they should have been debited to the profit and loss account.

If you were to make allowances for all these three or four items which I have mentioned here the picture would have been slightly different. There would be no profit left in this Corporation. The Corporation would show a net loss. I again say, in a Government Corporation, in a way, all these things are only to facilitate bookkeeping, and make no real difference. Whether it be from this pocket or that pocket, it is all the same. But, when you have an autonomous corporation, when you want to have the finances separate and independent, and when you have a certain system of accounting and when you want to judge the performance of any corporation by results, it is imperative for you to keep the proper system of accounting which would show all the expenses incurred, and all the receipts gained.

Then I come to a small point but a point for which it is worth congratulating the management of the Corporation. That is, some of its officers went to the U.S.A. and they bought some equipment necessary for the Corporation, worth about 32,88,827 dollars, for 1,05,522 dollars. That, I must say, is a substantial saving and I must congratulate the officers and the Minister who took the decision to buy the equipment.

I next come to the third Plan. In the third Five Year Plan, the target for coal is 97 million tons. That means an addition of 37 million tons as compared to the target of the second Five Year Plan. As I said, against the second Plan target of 60 million tons, our achievement would be about 53 to 54 million tons, i.e. the new effort would be to the extent of 43 million tons, with a back log of additional six million tons. Out of the 37 million tons, it is expected that 21 million tons would go to the public sector and 16 million tons to the private sector. I think that it would not be very difficult for the public sector to achieve this 21 million tons once the new mines which they want to open have been opened and the various machinery which they have ordered are received. It is, however, surprising to note that while machinery worth Rs. 20 crores have been ordered, the machinery received so far is only about Rs. 11 crores worth though it was meant only for the second Plan. If by the fourth year of the second Plan, even half of the machinery required have not yet arrived, how can you ever expect the Corporation or anybody for that matter to fulfil the target? I hope that there would be a little more advance planning in this matter and that the hon. Minister will take steps to ensure that the target which he fixes for the third Plan is not only for the final year of the Plan but that every year there is a gradual increase in the production of coal.

I next refer to the Auditor-General's comments which require the attention of the hon. Minister. They say that the property of this Corporation is not insured. It is said: "No decision has so far been taken regarding the insurance of the assets of the corporation. The matter requires early action." It is a dangerous thing. If the corporation is an independent one, and a statutory corporation, how can the assets of the corporation be left uninsured? They cannot be left uninsured even for a day, and it is now more than three years since the corporation has come into existence, but still, none of the properties of this corporation is insured. I think it is a big risk that the corporation is carrying on its head and so the directors of the corporation should take an early decision on the matter.

Another point I would like to make is about the realisation of the past

arrears. The Auditors of the company have made rather an uncharitable remark in the report. Their remark is as follows:

> "Except in a few cases, no effort appears to have been made by the corporation to realise the outstanding balances standing to the debit of this account."

I can understand if the amount is not realised but for the Auditors to say that no effort seems to have been made is really a sad commentary on the efforts of the management. The reply given by the Directors is not also very categorical. They say that efforts are now being made to realise the outstanding balances. During the year ending 31st March, 1959, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was in fact realised. I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister to attend to this matter. When a sum of Rs. 44 lakhs is outstanding since a long time—for more than three years

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): From whom are they outstanding?

Shri Morarka: From the persons who purchased coal. Certainly, the Auditors were constrained to make this remark that except in a few cases no effort has been made to realise the amount. I do hope that in future, proper efforts will be made and that the corporation would avoid inviting such comments from the Auditors.

Then there is another remark of the Auditors which is to the effect that no provision for wealth-tax has been made. I can understand this. From the accounts and the balance-sheet of this corporation, one cannot determine what is the wealth of the corporation and when the wealth cannot be determined the wealth-tax also cannot be determined. Why the wealth cannot be determined? Because the value of the assets taken over by the corporation has not yet been determined. Year after year, Auditors have commented that due to some procedural difficulty or the other the Government and the corporation have not come to an agreement about the valuation of the assets, though on a certain basis, shares have been issued to the Government, to the President, for the value of those assets. When the attention of the Directors is drawn to that fact, the answer is that they would adjust the shares also when the value of the assets is determined. I do not know how they can play with the company law like this. How can they adjust the capital amount and adjust the value of the assets when they have been shown in the balance-sheet year after year? These are the things which the Government must decide in advance before they are transferred to the corporation. If for any reason whatever must be kept in suspense or at least they must be treated as a loan. They cannot be treated as capital and the value of the assets cannot be converted into the share capital of the corporation. This is my humble submission, and I do hope that regarding the procedural point which I have mentioned the hon. Minister will draw the attention of the chairman and the board of directors of the corporation and prevail upon them to correct the position. But the Minister himself has to do a lot in this respect; he has to fix up the value of the assets so that they can be properly shown in the balance-sheet.

Finally, I come to the transport difficulty. If one reads about the development of the various mines and the slow progress which is made by them, there is one point which always stares in the eyes: and that is, lack of proper siding facilities for wagons, loading facilities for wagons, and so on. This is the position today. If this is so, then the position in the third Plan is going to be slightly worse, because, in the third Plan the total increased capacity for the railways is 73 million tons. That is, it has increased from 162 million tons to 235 million tons. If we are to reach our target, out of the 73 million tons, coal alone would be 43 million tons in addition. Leaving aside steel, cement and various other industrial products including the movement of foodgrains,

[Shri Morarka]

coal alone would require more than 50 per cent. of the increased capacity. I do hope that the Government, when they fix the target for railways and also for the development of coal, will synchnise these two things and make both the things realistic and would not provide for a disproportionate increase in the coal target without creating correspondin capacity for the railways to transport the coal.

I earnestly hope that the Minister will take these few suggestions which I have made, in the proper spirit, and that he will see that in any case our steel plants which we have put up, after spending more than Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 700 crores, would not remain idle for want of proper supply of coal.

16 hrs.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, while in western countries, specially in Common Market countries, the production of coal is being cut down from 5 per cent to 12 per cent, our country is still facing this shortage of coal. But it is not due to the fact that we are wanting in coal deposits; it is because we are lacking in the machinery to raise the coal from the coal-fields. As we have been just told, in Bengal area alone, there is so much coal that it can provide the needs of the whole of India for the coming 500 years, if raised. Therefore, it is true that we are not in shortage of coal. This is due to the deficiency in our raising capacity and transport capacity. Because we lack in this capacity, we are not able to raise the necessary quantity of coal that we require for our plants and for development of our industries. This can be proved from the body of this report.

In the report, we find that we are lagging behind the target in raising coal in all mines—both old and new—of the NCDC. The target of coal production at the end of the second Five Year Plan, i.e. at the end of 1960-61, is at the rate of 60 million tons per year. Out of this total estimate, 44 million tons were allocated to the private sector and 16 million tons to the public sector, including Singareni colliery. Out of the target allocated to the public sector, 2·6 million tons of production was allocated to the Singareni colliery and the task of NCDC was to produce the remaining 13·5 million tons. Out of the target fixed for the NCDC, it was to increase production of its old collieries from 2·9 million tons to 3·4 million tons and the remaining 10 million tons to be raised from the new mines. In the report, we find that the production of all the mines is falling short of the target.

Out of the 11 old mines, 5 old mines are running at a huge loss which has been estimated at Rs. 61,97,365. Regarding the new collieries, we find the production is almost half of the target in almost all the mines. The position is as follows:

Name of colliery	Target	Actual production
	per month	
Bhurkunda	1 lakh	50,000 tons per month.
Kurasia (old and new).	1·15 million	50,000 tons per month
Kathara	1·15 million tons	No production shown in the report.
Saunda	1 lakh tons	20,000 tons.
Korba	More than 1 lakh tons	33,000 tons.
Gidi 'A'	More than 1 lakh tons	7,000 tons
Sayal 'D'	45,000 tons	5,500 tons
Bachra	50,000 tons.	No raising shown
Gidi 'C'	34,000 tons.	No raising shown

From these figures, we come to the conclusion that the NCDC mines

have not been able to reach the targets of production fixed for them.

The explanations that have been shown for low production are: (i) want of railway transport facilities, (ii) want of power supply, (iii) want of mining machinery, and (iv) want of mining personnel. We will deal with these one after the other. Regarding the first, the railways should be asked to provide the coal areas with railway sidings immediately. Otherwise, we come to know from the report, that due to want of transport facilities, in the case of Bhurkun, Kurasia and Gidi 'A' collieries, production has been held up. Naturally, the railways must be asked to develop the railway sidings, so that coal can be raised and transported from these mines.

Regarding power supply, we have seen from the report that Korba is suffering for want of power. Therefore, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board should be asked to supply sufficient quantity of power to Korba Coal-fields or a new avenue should be explored to see that power is being carried from any other power station to this coal area.

Regarding want of mining machinery, we are told that the mining machinery that we require in the second Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 20 crores, but up till now, only machinery worth Rs. 11 crores have so far been supplied. So, it is less by almost 50 per cent. Naturally, it is very difficult to work out new mines without the machinery. So, I would request the Minister to see that the machinery which is essentially required for working out the mines is immediately supplied to the NCDC. I would also request the Minister to see that the machine tool factory which is being set up at Durgapur with Russian help is started at the earliest moment. I would ask the Minister whether there will be any difficulty for the machinery that will be manufactured in this factory, which will be quite naturally on the Russian model, to fit in with the machinery now existing in the collieries, because the existing machinery is mostly of British make. Naturally, that is a point which should also be considered.

Regarding the difficulty about mining personnel, our additional requirements of mining personnel for the third Plan have been assessed at 40,950—mine managers 3,000, surveyors 950 , overseers 7,000, sirdirs 12,500 and shortfirers 17,500. But the training that has been arranged by the Government is quite inadequate compared to the requirements of personnel in the third Plan. At the Dhanbad Mining School, the take-off of students has been increased from 45 to 90 students. In the Banaras University, it has been increased from 20 to 40. Seven more institutions have started mining courses with an annual intake of 23 students each. Four schools are being run by NCDC. In the last three years, they have given training only to 240 trainees. All these taken together, we cannot train more than 30 to 35 per cent of the personnel required to man the tasks coming in the third Five Year Plan. Naturally, I would request the Minister to see that the training facilities are extended and a large number of trainees are trained to meet the demands of the third Plan.

Lastly, I come to the washeries. We have got huge deposits of coal. We require coking coal for our steel factories and some of our industries. But only one washery at Kargali has been set up. We do not know the fate of washeries at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih. We hope that some of these washeries will come up on a later date. We would request the hon. Minister to see that washeries are set up. At least if the Korba Washery is set up with Russian help it would be a good thing. I find that they have already granted 500 million roubles for the development of the Korba collieries. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

production targets of the mines of the N.C.D.C. as the private sector, who have really exceeded their targets, are very critical about the public sector undertakings.

Then I would like to refer to the fall in production in Sindri Fertilizers. As has been pointed out by Shri Moraka, so far as we know, it is not due to non-availability of the right type of coal; it is due to the dispute on the grading of coal between the Coal Board and the chemist of the Sindhri Fertilizers. That could have been settled earlier. In spite of so many defects and lapses in the N.C.D.C. I welcome the progress it has made, though small, as a public sector undertaking.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Any assessment of the National Coal Development Corporation has to be made only on the background of the target for the Second Plan—how far it has been able to achieve the target. In this respect, the question of making some profit or not is not of so vital importance. It has been recognized that coal is the most important mineral and, in fact, it is the key to our industrial development. Development of coal according to the Plan is of vital importance for the fulfilment of the Plan target in other respects. Some difficulties are being reported now in this regard; that has to be examined.

From 38 million tons at the end of the First Plan, the target for the Second Plan was 60 million tons. Of this, the private sector was to raise, I think, 10 million tons more and the public sector was to raise 12 million tons more. I am not sure how the private sector also will be able to achieve its target. I am afraid, they may just reach it or even there may be some shortfall in their production also. Their performance in the first two or three years is all right but, I think, later on, their performance was not quite as good as before. But, I am sorry to say, the target fixed for the public sector has not yet been fulfilled even by 25 per cent. The increased production that was to be achieved by the public sector has not been fulfilled even by 25 per cent.

I find from the Report for the year 1958-59 that it is stated on page 8:

> "The total production during the first six weeks of 1959-60" (this report is only about 1958-59 and so this statement refers to the next year) "from all collieries existing" (the collieries which are taken from the railways and the new ones mentioned above) "was only 22,064,450 tons."

I also find from the report that the coal raised from the old collieries in the public sector was only about 3·5 million tons. Taking that the raising from the old collieries during the first six months of 1959-60 remaining the same or stationary, we can only calculate that the raising of coal during the first six months of 1959-60 from the new collieries that are being worked by the N.C.D.C. is only ·5 million tons. Out of 12 million tons of increased production only ·5 million tons were raised from the old collieries and one million tons from Singareni and the remaining was to be raised from the new collieries that are to be opened and worked by the N.C.D.C. But by this calculation, if in the first six months of 1959-60, the raising of coal from the new collieries stands only at .5 million tons then you can understand how far the N.C.D.C. has been able to achieve its target.

In this respect, I should say the Government or the Ministry made some optimistic calculation. Repeatedly on the floor of this House, I mentioned that the public sector would not be able to achieve even a considerable portion of the target fixed for it. The Minister may recollect that he assured us on several occasions that it might be possible for the public sector to achieve the target. Collieries can be opened up in a short time but it would take at least three or four years to make them ready to produce coal in

sufficient quantities. That time is yet to come but may come very soon. I think the initial mistake was making a too optimistic estimate about the possibilities of raising coal from the new collieries. May we expect these to reach their targets soon?

While referring to the failure of the N.C.D.C. in achieving their target, I should mention one commendable thing about the Corporation. Some of the old collieries were running chronically at a loss for years. I find from the report that the losses from these collieries have gone down and certain of the old collieries which had been giving meagre profits have now been giving higher profits. That should be considered as a considerable achievement on the part of the Corporation.

But, at the same time, it should now be decided whether some of the collieries which had practically run their life of utility, which had been working for about 80 years, where there is no prospect of making a profit, should yet be run or should be closed. Some of these collieries may be giving us very good coal. If any loss is to be incurred on them because of the quality of the coal, it should be borne by the Government and the nation. But it should be decided whether similar coal from other collieries can be available and whether it should be more economical from the ultimate point of view of national interest to close down those collieries or to work those collieries. That policy decision should be taken without further delay.

I find from this report that some of the new collieries, about 4 or 5 of them, have gone into commercial production and have been taken in revenue account for the last two years. It is so since 1958 and 1959.

One of them is Bhurkunda which has been taken into revenue accounting in April 1958. It is a very big colliery with the prospect of a good yield of coal. But even from April, 1958 up to the end of the year, production of coal from Bhurkunda colliery is not quite adequate. It is only 50,000 tons a month. Taking one colliery into commercial production stage means that the capital expenditure is more or less over and the colliery can now be treated as a commercial enterprise. We should, therefore, expect that those collieries which had been taken to revenue accounting should give us more coal than only 50,000 tons or something like that per month. In some cases, it is less than 50,000 tons, I think.

Now, I should also mention another thing. What is the target for each colliery? Can the hon. Minister assure this House that each colliery has at least been approximately approaching the target as regards production of coal? I think he will not be in a position to say that. If so, why has the production target for each colliery not been maintained? The real performance is considerably less than the production target.

My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, mentioned about the profit and loss account. Really it is somewhat astonishing that after proper analysis, it will be found that the new collieries have been running at a huge loss. The profit from the old collieries would come to about Rs. 32 lakhs whereas the total profit from the Corporation would be only about Rs. 22 lakhs. So it can be assumed that the new collieries have given us this loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Why should it have been so? That is also a point for the hon. Minister to look into and take satisfactory steps so that similar losses may not recur next year.

I shall now refer to some of the audit objections. Year after year there have been a number of audit objections. I think a major portion of this Report consists of the audit objections. They cover a fairly good number of pages. If so many audit objections had been there in the case of a private company, the Board of Directors surely would have felt sorry and ashamed. Some of these audit objections may be of a formal nature but some of them are of a substantive

[Shri A. C. Guha]

nature and are not just of a formal nature.

The first item—this has been referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka also—says that the assets and liabilities of the old collieries which have been taken over by the N.C.D.C. have not yet been properly valued. It is just a book transfer from one Ministry to another Ministry of the same Government. Why should this irregularity continue year after year? I think it can be settled just within a few days if the hon. Minister takes some personal interest in this matter and clear this irregularity. The first item is being mentioned year after year. I cannot understand how the depreciation and reserve fund are also being calculated when the total capital or assets of the company have not yet been properly valued.

Then, about the Kargali Washery, the audit report says that only 55 per cent. of the rated capacity was being done by this Washery. The reply of the Board of Directors is that this Washery is intended to supply coal only to Hindustan Steel. Is there any contract that this Washery will not supply washed coal to any other party? If not, why should its production have been kept down deliberately as is suggested by this reply? I have my own suspicion that this reply of the Directors to the audit objection is a clever reply and does not reveal the real position. What is wrong with the Kargali Washery? Why has it not gone into its normal production and why for the last two years has Government not taken it over? I think even now it has not been taken over. Why? I think the Washery was erected and put into operation some time in early 1959. I am open to correction about the exact time; but I think it was some time in early 1959. So for nearabout two years why has Government not taken over the Washery? Is there anything wrong in the erection or what is it?

Then about the other three washeries, when are they coming into existence? Is there any time fixed for that? The time that was fixed previously has already lapsed. What is the next time limit? Have the Government got any idea as to when the other three washeries will be erected and put into operation?

Another audit objection is about some papers lying with the DGS & D. It is stated:

> "....the Bank Guarantee given by the Construction Engineers amounting to Rs. 17,24,000 has not been verified by us, as the same, we are informed, is in the custody of D.G.S. & D.....".

Is it that this Corporation is still making purchases through the DGS & D? When were these purchases made and why have these papers not yet been brought from the DGS & D and put before the auditors for proper verification?

I would again draw the hon. Minister's attention to audit objection (e) on page 33. I do not like to take the time of the House in mentioning all these things but some of these are of a serious nature. Then, on page 45, it says:

> "With the exception of item No. (c) which has been verified by us only by reference to the cash receipt counterfoil, we have been unable to verify the other adjustments effected and the reasons therefor due to the non-availability of relevant documents and corresponding references to the Subsidiary Registers."

Why were these documents not available for the auditors? Had it been so in the case of a private company, I think the Company Law Department would have—and rightly, should have—taken some steps?

Then the Director of Commercial Audit has also made some adverse remarks. He says:

"A large number of discrepancies, including misclassification, were noticed between the accounts maintained by the Colliery authorities and the accounts maintained in the Central Office...."

Then,

"....interest charges on investment prior to the Washery going into production."

It is paragraph 3 of the Report of the Director of Commercial Audit. The Corporation has debited Rs. 15,19,995 to "Kargali Washery Suspense" account and about the interest on that there has been some discrepancy according to the Government auditor.

Lastly—this is a serious item, and it has also been referred to by Shri Morarka—I think the Minister should see about the insurance of the assets of the Corporation which are worth several crores of rupees. Why should all this valuable machinery be kept without insurance even for a single day? I think some administrative decision on this matter should be taken immediately. I do not know if there is any procedure of insurance by the Government, and if there is that should have been done; otherwise there should be commercial insurance with some private concern.

With these remarks, I think I should conclude my comments on this National Coal Development Corporation. I can only expect that the preparatory stage being over, it will be possible for the Corporation to achieve its target for the Third Five Year Plan. What is the target for the Third Five Year Plan? It has been stated in the report that it is proceeding on the basis of producing 30 million tons. But from the draft of the Third Five Year Plan, we find that this target may not exceed 25 or 26 million tons, taking into consideration the shortfall in the production of 60 million tons, being the target of the Second Five Year Plan.

16.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I think the Minister also should take us into confidence as to what will be the achievement of the sixty million tons target and how much we would be able to achieve at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period and what is the programme for the Third Plan.

Mr. Speaker: I will give five minutes each to Shri Sinhasan Singh and Shri Rajendra Singh. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश से इसका कोई खास सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी वहां की जो लेबर कोल माइन्स में लगी हुई है उससे इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है । गोरखपुर से तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र से काफी मजदूर इस कोल के प्राडक्शन में लगे हुए हैं और जहां तक मुझे पता है, उनकी दक्षता बहुत अधिक है । मैंने अभी इस रिपोर्ट को देखा है और देखने के बाद मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है कि जहां पर गवर्नमेंट का, सरकार का करीब १६ करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, जो कि कर्जे के रूप में दिया गया है और करीब ६ करोड़ रुपया शेयर कैपीटल में लगा हुआ है और इस तरह से करीब २८ करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है वहां पर भी घाटा पड़ रहा है । जो प्राफिट एंड लास एकाऊंट है उसको देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि ६,४६,८६४ रुपया घाटा ही है । हम देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और शनैः शनैः शायद वह यह गवर्नमेंट का विचार भी है कि अधिक से अधिक इस तरह के काम सरकारी क्षेत्र में लिए जायें ।

मैंने बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स को देखा है । १६५८ में उनकी कुल सदस्य संख्या आठ थी । उनमें से पांच आई० सी० एस० थे और तीन बाहरी थे । उनमें से लेबर

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भी था जिनका नाम श्री नान्दी प्रसाद मेहता है । यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स ऐसे आदमियों का है जो दक्ष नहीं है । हर काम में हम आई० सी० एस० को लेते हैं चाहे कोल का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कचहरी हो और चाहे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो और चाहे और कोई काम हो । यहां तक कि छागला साहब को भी एक बार यह रिपोर्ट करना पड़ा था कि जिनको उस काम का अनुभव भी नहीं होता है उनको भी उसके लिये रख लिया जाता है । जो भी हो, इतने विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स होते हुए भी, हमारा काम कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़ा है । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो टारगेट सेकिंड फाइव ईयर प्लान का था ६० मिलियन टन हम हर साल प्रोड्यूस करेंगे उसमें इस सेक्टर को १६ मिलियन टन मिला है और जो आपकी रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि १९५९–६० में अपने केवल २२ लाख ६४ हजार टन पैदा किया । यदि प्रगति की यही रफ्तार रही तो यह सेक्टर अपने १६ मिलियन टन के टारगेट को पूरा कर लेगा, इस पर आपको ध्यान देना है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह लेबर के बारे में है । गोरखपुर लेबर इनक्वायरी कमेटी के सिलसिले में मुझे भी कुछ खानों को देखने का मौका मिला है । मैंने देखा है कि सी० आर० ओ० की लेबर आपके यहां बहुत कम है, नगण्य रूप में ही है । दो चार दस आदमी कहीं हो सकते हैं । वहां पर दो तीन कोल माइंस को मैंने देखा है और पाया है कि वे सब मैकेनाइज्ड हैं । काफी बड़ी बड़ी हैवी मशीनें वहां पर लगी हुई है और लेबर की संख्या हाथों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है । इस चीज को को देख कर मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ है । हमारे देश में इतनी बेकारी है, इतने आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं, और कभी कभी टेस्ट वर्क्स शुरू करने तक की नौबत आ जाती है और उनको खिलाना पड़ जाता है, कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं । और इतनी बेकारी होते हुए भी जब सरकार करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके बाहर से मशीनें मंगाती है और यहां के लोगों को बेकार करती है, तो आश्चर्य होता है और यह कोई हमारे लिये सुन्दर बात प्रतीत नहीं होती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे ।

मैंने देखा है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की जो कम्पनियां हैं वे भी भीतर से खोद करके सीध कोयला निकालती हैं लेकिन सरकार द्वारा जो कोयला निकाला जाता है वह सीमा बना करके निकाला जाता है । सरकार द्वारा निजतना निकाला जाता है वह पहाड़ को साफ करके , तोड़ करके, मिट्टी को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फेंक कर के कोल को सीधा सतह पर लाया जाता है । फिर उखाड़ते हैं और पहाड़ को इकट्ठा करके उस गड्ढे को भरते हैं । इस तरह से डबल खर्चा पड़ता है । मशीन के द्वारा पहाड़ तोड़ा, ट्रक्स से ऊपर ले गये और फिर भी कोयला निकला वह गड्ढे को भर के और बराबर करके निकाला । इस तरह से डबल खर्चा होता है । इसलिये हो सकता है कि मुनाफा भी न होता हो ।

मैं प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में गया हूं और उनसे मैंने मकेनाइजेशन के बारे में बात की है । उनके मनेजर्स ने मुझे बताया है कि उन्होंने ट्रांसपोर्ट को तो मैकेनाइज किया है मगर कोल रेंजिंग को मकेनाइज नहीं किया है । इस का कारण उन्होंने यह बताया कि आदमियों की सहायता से हम उतना ही काम कर सकते हैं जितनी कि मशीन की सहायता से कर सकते हैं और ज्यादा इकोनोमिकली कर सकते हैं । चूंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट के मामले में आदमी उतना ला और ले जा नहीं सकता है इस वास्ते इसको मैकेनाइज

किया है, और रेल से या ट्रकों से या बसों से जब इसको ले जाया जाता है और स्टेशन पर पहुंचाया जाता है तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा रहता है । इस वास्ते इसको मकेनाइज किया है । लेकिन जहां तक कोल रेजिंग का काम है वह ह्यूमन हैंड कर सकता है और चूंकि लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग इस काम के लिये मिल जाते हैं, इस लवास्ते इसमें कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है । हमने भी ऐसा ही न करके एक मसला खड़ा कर लिया है और हमें बहुत दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले यहां सदन में बताया गया था कि नेशनल इनकम ४२ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है । वह कहां गया हमको और आपको इसका कुछ पता नहीं है । अगर इन लोगों को काम दिया जाए तो ये दूर दूर तक जाकर भी काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं और उनकी आमदनी इस तरह से बढ़ भी सकती है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि अधिक से अधिक ह्यूमन हैंड्स को लगाया जाए और मशीन का आसरा न लिया जाए । एक बार अगर मशीन खराब हो जाती है तो लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है । अगर आदमी बीमार भी पड़ जाए तो बहुत ही कम नुक्सान होता है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस काम को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जाए मशीन से भी काम लिया जाए और ह्यूमन हैंड्स से भी काम लिया जाए । आपने कहा है कि आप १८ करोड़ की मशीनें मंगा रहे हैं । इनमें जो आ गई हैं वे तो काम में लगाई जा सकती हैं लेकिन जो नहीं आई हैं, उनको आप न मंगायें । जो मशीनें आ गई हैं उनको उनसे जितना काम लिया जा सकता है लिया जाए और बाकी काम ह्यूमन हैंड्स से लिया जाए ।

मैं एक और चीज की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आपको मालूम ही है कि सी० आर० ओ० द्वारा लेबर का रिक्रूटमेंट होता है । वह लेबर काफी एफिशेंटली काम करती है और उसका जो आउटपुट है वह दूसरी लेबर से अच्छा होता है । जितने भी कोल माइन्स के प्रोप्राइटर्स हैं उन सभी ने मुझे बताया है कि यह लेबर बहुत अच्छा काम करती है । मुझे ये देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि सरकारी विभागों में वे आदमी बहुत ही कम संख्या में हैं । उनको सरकार क्यों नहीं रखती है ? ये लोग बहुत एफिशेंटली काम करते हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर रिक्रूटिंग डिपू से आदमी लिए जायें । यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो जो परकपिटा प्रोडक्शन है वह दूसरी स्थानीय लेबर से अच्छा हो सकता है । यह लेबर कठिन से कठिन सीम में, छोटी छोटी सीम में भी काम कर सकती है और करने की आदी है । इस वास्ते यह आपके हित में होगा कि अगर आपने सी० आर० ओ० लेबर को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में लिया और इसके साथ ही इसका एक यह लाभ भी होगा कि हमारे यहां जो लोग बेकार हैं उनको काम मिल सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा जो कार्य किया जाए वह आदर्श कार्य होना चाहिये । अगर कोई इसकी तरफ उंगली उठा कर देखता है तो यह बहुत दुःख की बात होगी । आज जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं वह इनकम टैक्स भी देता है, सुपर-टैक्स भी देता है और यह सब कुछ देने के बाद भी मुनाफा करता है । लेकिन सरकारी सेक्टर जो यह सब कुछ नहीं देता और फिर भी घाटा उठाता है तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

अगर हमने सोशलिस्टिक पेटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करनी है तो बहुत सा कारोबार हमें अपने हाथ में लेना होगा । रशिया में आपने देखा है कि श्री ख्रुश्चेव ने एनाउंस किया है कि वहां पर टैक्स नहीं लगेंगे, इन्डस्ट्रीज को टैक्स फ्री कर दिया है, यानी इंडिविजुअल टेक्स नहीं रह गया है । वहां पर खुद स्टेट इंडस्ट्री से आमदनी कर

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

रही है । हमारे यां भी किसी न किसी दिन ऐसा ही हो सकता है और यह डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से सम्भव भी हो सकता है । हो सकता है कि स्टेट व्यवसाय में पड़ कर उससे होने वाली आमदनी से अपना काम चला लें। लेकिन अगर स्टेट किसी व्यवसाय में पड़ कर घाटा उठाती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है । हमें चाहिये कि जो भी काम हम करें वह एफिशेंटली करें और जो भी इंडस्ट्री चलायें एफिशेंटली चलायें और प्रोफिट में चलायें, इकोनोमिकली चलायें ताकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी वैसा ही करने की प्रेरणा हासिल कर सके ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rajendra Singh:

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): With your kind permission, may I know how much time is at my disposal?

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes to seven minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Other Members have got 20 minutes. How could I place my points within five minutes?

Mr. Speaker: Let him reserve them for some other occasion.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That could be possible. But, so far as this discussion is concerned, what can I do? My party is deprived of a chance to participate in this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. We have only two hours. Every one cannot have his time. However, let him have ten minutes. The House is thin already.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I shall finish in ten minutes, Sir.

Before I proceed to deal with the matter under discussion, I would like to make a brief reference to some very important matters which concern us and cause deep anxiety in our minds. The formation of State companies has given not the results which we anticipated of them. While they have all the demerits of private companies, they have not got a single virtue of a State enterprise. In one of the very important discussions in a U.N. seminar, it was said that the Indian State companies are in fact a fraud on the Indian electorate. I do not go so far; but, nonetheless, I feel that there must be some financial accountability of the State companies to this House. When I say this, I do not mean even for a minute that the State companies should be something like a Government department. Nonetheless, some form, some media, some sort of a device should be found out which could meet the situation. After all, the national exchequer is entitled, and for that matter, this House is entitled, to understand how every farthing of the money which belongs to the people is expended.

Here is the annual report of the National Coal Development Corporation. If one goes through it, one can have some idea of the physical targets which have been achieved by the Corporation and how some defects, mistakes, shortcomings have occurred in this Corporation. But, there is no mention of how the financial estimates were made, how the outlay was made, and how the moneys have been expended. With the result that, here, we can only discuss things in terms of the targets and not in terms of the fact whether the outlay was proper, whether the estimates were made in accordance with business principles, with the greatest economy that we should have in the present context. I am not opposed to these bodies. I would like all these bodies to be kept separate entities with adequate financial power. All scope for elasticity and manoeuvre should be there. Nonetheless, to tear this House from total responsibility even for even-looking into or assessing the financial part and its execution would be going too far. It would be in a vital sense a negation of parliamentary democracy itself. This is a very vital matter. Of course, it

does not absolutely concern the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. In fact, it is related to the basic policy of this Government. Through the forum of this House, I may request the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel that he should try to see to it that some method is devised so that this Parliament can have access to the financial working of such companies. Otherwise, there would be unnecessary misunderstanding and confusion in the minds of the people, and ultimately,—of course, I do not want to visualise that day, God forbid—public confidence in State enterprises shaken.

I am not one of those who feel that there is much to be disappointed so far as the achievement of the targets laid down by the Planning Commission is concerned. I had the opportunity that was made available to me by the kindness of the hon. Minister, of coming in close contact with the officers of the N.C.D.C. I saw them, I talked to them, I moved in many of the mines. I could say that so far as the administration is concerned, they are much alive to their responsibilities and are anxious to see that all the targets laid down by the Planning Commission are achieved. Nonetheless, difficulties were there, teething troubles. When one has to start something new, so many prblems are there. The questions of resources, availability of the things that one requires in time, etc., are there. Even within the limitations circumscribing difficulties, the achievement of the National Coal Development Corporation remains quite commendable.

Some of the Audit comments should have been taken much more seriously than the Corporation has done. I do not want to go into the details because I do not have the time. Therefore, I am leaving it there. Only one thing that I am suggesting to this Corporation through you is that, instead of now going in for fresh fields in the Third Five Year Plan, let us concentrate as much as we can on the mines which have already been worked, where capacities have been created and where we are simply waiting for the yield. Let us exploit the present mines to the utmost, and then if we find that it is not enough and new mines have to be opened up, we can, of course, do so. Otherwise, it is always preferable to have intensive exploitation of present mines than go in for new fields, because the same difficulties would again be there and most of the time would be taken up in creating capacity.

One of the reasons for our not achieving the target laid down is non-availability of the requisite type of technical personnel. I had this from the top officers of the N.C.D.C. We must see to it that at no stage during the next five years, when our target would go up to about 100 million tons, there is lack of trained personnel. If we have enough capacity, we must utilise it to the fullest extent; if not, let us start with training centres as quickly as we can.

At the cost of being misunderstood that I am parochial, I would humbly submit that people from Bihar have not been treated fairly, because in most of the mines they are very seldom to be seen above the lowest formation. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that they have no grievance on this score.

Shri Sinhasan Singh pointed out one thing, and I also feel very strongly about it. Howsoever talented and distinguished our ICS and IAS men may be,—I do not cast any aspersion on them. they are very good assets of the country—to imagine that they are the only repository of integrity, intelligence, imagination and capacity to do all these things is very erroneous. I feel there should be proper representation for the administrators, people from public life, not necessarily Members of Parliament, and for the technical men on the board, because, after all, a huge amount of public money is involved and there must be a measure of accountability by this organisation to the people.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The debate, quite naturally, was not confined to the report of the N.C.D.C. for the year in question, but other important matters were also touched upon, which shows the great amount of interest which hon. Members are taking in this important subject of coal. It will not be possible for me to deal with all the points, but I would like to say something about the general matters that have been raised and point out certain important specific points about the working of the N.C.D.C.

The question of attainment of physical targets has been commented upon by more than one hon. Member. Concern has been expressed about the slow progress of production increase, and very naturally, Members are anxious to know what is likely to be the picture at the end of the current Plan period. I would, therefore, like to say something on this aspect first.

As the House is no doubt aware, the total increase of production in the public sector envisaged in the Second Plan period is 12 million tons. Out of that 1·5 million tons had been allocated to Singareni and 10·5 million tons to N.C.D.C. The expectation now is that Singareni will, by and large, achieve the additional production allocated to it. With regard to N.C.D.C., although the requisite capacity for additional production would be achieved by the end of the Plan period, achievement of the full target is likely to be delayed by a few months. According to the latest assessment, it is anticipated that the full target of additional production, both from the old and new collieries, would be achieved by the end of 1961, that is about eight or nine months after the end of the Second Plan period. As has been pointed out by Members familiar with the difficulties that face the development of new mines, this delay of about eight or nine months in the realisation of the full target is not a very disquieting feature, and I would request hon. Members to view it in that light.

I think I also owe it to the House to give a little clearer picture of the production envisaged from the various collieries, because that will show with some definiteness the physical targets expected from them. I would like to say here that if we take a very strict view, according to present estimates, in March, 1961, which is the last month of the present Plan period, there is likely to be a shortfall in production of the order of about six million tons in the total target of 60 million tons. That is, the level of production in March, 1961 is likely to be of the order of 54 million tons. I visualise that there will be a shortfall in the private sector of about 1.5 million tons, and about 4.5 million tons in the public sector if we take into consideration the level of production in March, 1961. But the important thing to be kept in view with regard to the public sector collieries is that all the physical activities necessary to push up production or to make up that shortfall in production would have been established by the end of March, 1961, and no sizable fresh capital expenditure would be required to achieve the additional production of 4·5 million tons. That is why I said that, having in view the various difficulties that might be experienced, there might be a time-lag of about eight to nine months in achieving full production.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): It will be made up in 1962?

17 hrs.

Sardar Swaran Singh: By the end of 1961.

So far as the ultimate monthly targets, as have now been allotted, are concerned, I would like to share this information with the House. I am given the monthly targets as allotted. For the old collieries, the figure is 2,82,000 tons. Then, I come

to old and new collieries, that is, where there are existing old collieries and where new collieries also have been opened up. In this category, there are two important collieries, namely Bhurkunda and Kurasia. So far as Bhurkunda is concerned, the monthly target is 1 lakh tons. So far as Kurasia is concerned, it is 1 lakh tons.

Then, there is a third category, namely new collieries, that is, those which are entirely new. The monthly targets for them are as follows:

	Tons
Kathara	1,25,000
Gidi A	1,27,000
Saunda	1,01,000
Sayal	45,000
Bachra	50,000
Sayal A	25,000
Gidi C	33,000
Korea	20,000
Korba	1,16,000
Bisrampur	16,000

Shri A. C. Guha: These are targets for the present year, that is, 1959-60?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is the total monthly target that has been allotted to the various collieries, which, I visualise, will be achieved by the end of 1961.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): These are public sector or private sector collieries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These are all public sector collieries.

Now, I would like to give also the monthly target in tons, as expected by the end of March, 1961.

The figures as reported by the Board are as follows:

Old collieries—2,82,000 tons.

That is, the entire target allocated to them will be achieved.

	Tons
Bhurkunda, new and old	80,000
Kurasia, new and old	1,00,000
Kathara	1,00,000
Gidi A	75,000
Saunda	1,00,000
Sayal D	45,000
Bachra	40,000
Gidi C	33,000
Korba	55,000
Korea, Block I	20,000

This gives a total of 9,30,000 tons. But there might be some difficulty in the case of Bachra where there are difficulties in the roofing and of a few other mines, and, therefore, I have scaled it down still further and have indicated that by March, 1961, the total level of production may be of the order of about 8 lakh tons a month. These are the figures which have been supplied to us, and they are based on the latest assessment by the Corporation, and this has been further scrutinised by technical experts. This is so far as the Second Plan period is concerned.

Another matter which was referred to was about the target for the Third Plan period. That is an important matter of general interest, and, therefore, I would like to mention that also at this very stage, so that this point also may be cleared not only for the House but also for the country at large.

As has been mentioned in the *Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan*, the target has been tentatively fixed at 95 million tons.

Shri A. C. Guha: 97 million tons.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This does not include 2 million tons meant for Bokaro. So, the total really is 97 million tons, as has been pointed out by Shri A. C. Guha. Even if we keep the Bokaro requirement separate, because that will be entirely metallurgical coal, the remaining 95 million tons would mean an additional production of 35 million tons,

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

because I presume that the target of 60 million tons will be realised within a few months after the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan period. This additional 35 million tons in tentatively allocated in this manner. We feel that an allocation of about 15 million or 16 million tons to the private sector and about 19 million or 20 million tons to the public sector will be a fair allocation, and we are at the moment proceeding on that basis.

Out of this allocation to the public sector, we anticipate that Singareni will be able to do 3 million or 4 million tons. I am mentioning this figure in not very exact terms, because the exact potentiality has still to be worked out actually in detail.

Mr. Speaker: What is the allocation for the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: 19 million or 20 million tons.

Mr. Speaker: Out of 35 million tons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, out of 35 million tons additional production.

Out of these 35 million tons, 3 or 4 million tons will be for Singareni, and about 15 million or 16 million tons will be for the National Coal Development Corporation. This is the basis upon which we are proceeding.

I want to point out that this by no means is an ambitious target because the additional coal that we sould produce in the country cannot be judged merely in isolation, but it is really linked up with the industrial picture that unfolds itself as the country marches forward. There are certain requirements which are inescapable; for instance, we are thinking of expanding our steel capacity; we are thinking of putting up new fertiliser plants. There is already a merchant cokery in the private sector, and in West Bengal there is the Durgapur coke oven plant, and for all these, metallurgical coal would be required. Whereas the total figure of 95 million tons or 97 million tons is just a target figure, a great deal of thought has to be given to the matter in order to work out what actually are going to be the requirements of various categories and various qualities of coal, and that is a matter of very great importance. Concern has been expressed on this point by Shri Morarka and Shri A. C. Guha and some other Members, that we have to ensure that the huge metallurgical plants that are being set up or are proposed to be expanded in the next Plan period are properly fed; in other words, whatever fertiliser plants are set up, or whatever other coking plants are set up should be supplied the type of coal that is required to keep them going and to ensure good results from those investments, so that the economy of the country might be strengthened as a result of good production from those units. It is for that reason that separate assessment has to be made with regard to the coking coal requirements.

At this stage, I would like to touch upon another point which has been mentioned by more than one hon. Member, and that is about the coking coal requirements. I am sorry to say that I was a little upset when I read the press report of what was stated about Sindri by one of my colleagues here. It has to be said in clarification that what he said was that this shortfall was due to a number of reasons; and he listed two, namely short supply of coal, and secondly, the plant getting old and so on. So, it will be an absolutely wrong idea to be conveyed that shortfall in production in Sindri is due only to defective supply of coal. I would like to clarify this matter further. The requirements of Sindri are about 30,000 tons a month. Out of these 30,000 tons, when the new steel plants went into production, certain re-allocations were made. In that reallocation picture, 24,000 tons per month were allocated

for Sindri from the sources which were acceptable to them. With regard to the remaining 6,000 tons, these were allocated from a source which the technical experts said is quite good and could serve their purpose. But Sindri insisted that these 6,000 tons also should come to them from Lodna Washery. The experts said that this was not necessary, but then the Sindri chemists and others.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Are they the experts of Sindri factory?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Experts of Government who have the interest of Sindri and other plants equally before them. The Government as such is indivisible and if there are experts who are impersonal, they should be regarded as experts who give advice in an impersonal manner. I do not want to enter into a controversy on that.

Shri Tangamani: Did Sindri ultimately get the 6,000 tons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. The Sindri chemists and others pointed out that for the gases to be formed of the requisite composition, it was necessary that they should get the 6,000 tons also from Lodna. There was an interruption of about two months when they did not get these 6,000 tons from Lodna. But later on, from as far back as, I think, March or April, they are getting those 6,000 tons addition from Lodna also. Therefore, the only thing about which they can have a complaint so far as coal supply is concerned is in respect of those two months when out of their monthly requirements of 30,000 tons, only 6,000 tons were not allocated to them from the source they wanted but from another source. Government are looking into that aspect and I myself intend to go into that matter after ascertaining the views of the technical experts of Sindri to find out if they are suffering in their production on account of any defective supply of coal. If there is any defect which is revealed, we will certainly ensure that Sindri's production does not suffer. Sindri is as much a project in which the Steel Ministry is interested as any other Ministry, and any attempt to show that Government are not taking an overall view will not be a correct approach with regard to a matter of this type.

Then again, a great deal has appeared in the Press—part of it was voiced in the House also—and an impression is sought to be created as if there is any great difficulty or, in fact, any difficulty with regard to the supply of coking coal to the steel plants. Now, this matter has been engaging our very constant attention. This is a matter about which no risk can be taken, because these are continuous plants which require coal, iron ore and other raw materials round the clock. Therefore, any mistake or any shortfall in these can really be very serious. Hence the coking coal requirements of the country have been receiving very careful consideration. As this is a matter which has been dealt with in a sketchy manner in various reports appearing in sections of the Press which have special interests before them, I owe it to the House to give that picture with some clarity.

Coking coal requirements today are for three sectors mainly, (1) the steel plants, (2) Sindri and (3) merchant cokery. They have all been assessed and totalled up. The House is, no doubt, aware that the last blast furnace, according to the Second Plan, will go into production before the current Plan is out. That is, by March 1961, all the expansion and the new parts of the steel plants will be completed and there is no difficulty in assessing the requirements. Those requirements have been assessed from month to month, taking into consideration the precise date when a new blast furnace is going to be commissioned. All that has been totalled up and it has been ensured that the steel plants do not suffer in the matter of supply of coking coal.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

As some anxiety has been expressed, I would like to give concrete figures with regard to coking coal requirements for all these three purposes which I listed a moment ago. The total monthly requirements between August and October, 1960 are likely to be, selected grades, 4,58,000 tons; grade I 4,47,000 tons. The total availability after allowing 5 per cent as colliery consumption is likely to be, selected grades, 5,79,000 tons and grade I, 4,42,700 tons; and there is likely to be a surplus of about 1,15,000 tons approximately in coking coal which will be actually produced.

Then, from November, 1960 to January 1961, this requirement will increase because some more blast furnaces would have gone into production. Still, there will be a surplus of a little over 85,000 tons, which will be over and above the requirements of all these three categories which I mentioned earlier. From February, 1961 to March, 1961, that is the last two months of the Plan period, again, there is likely to be a surplus of about 75,000 tons of coking coal; and, after March, 1961, this will continue to be a constant demand unless some added cokery comes up about which also we have a full track because it cannot come up overnight. From April 1961 to March 1963, the requirements are likely to be almost constant and they are estimated to range between 1·02 million tons to 1:11 million tons per month.

There will be sufficient production and we have also ensured that there will be a cushion of an extra 1 lakh tons a month so that any shortfalls that might occur here and there will be made good on all these counts. This is the picture so far as the general question about physical targets and the like is concerned.

Coming to the NCDC things which have been referred to by the hon. Members, I would mention some of the salient points. A great deal has been said about the Kargali washery. In this report, the picture is not up to date because this relates to a period which is far behind. Actually, the hon. Member should not have taken that as a grouse that we have not formally taken over the washery. That should not be the line of criticism. If anything, that caution should be appreciated. We are ensuring that it comes up to the requisite standard before we actually formally take it over; and, unless we take over, the responsibility is that of the supplier to see that it comes up to the requisite performance.

Shri Tangamani: How long are we to wait?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the washery is concerned, I am sorry I have not got the latest figures; but in January, 1960 the production of washed coal was 96,962 tons per month.

Shri A. C. Guha: What percentage of its capacity?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that.

The maximum rated capacity is 135,000 tons per month.

Shri Tangamani: Are we likely to reach that rated capacity before the end of this year?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to make a categorical statement particularly when a dispute is going on between the supplier and the NCDC. And, I do not want to give a certificate unless one is sure of this because this is a matter which is being gone into by the DGS&D who had placed the order. I do not really want to pre-judge the issue or prejudice one against the other. What I want to make clear is that there were certain defects, certain shortcomings; but they were rectified—most of them—and the performance has not been too bad. The hon. Members were keen to know as to what

the prospects with regard to the three washeries proposed to be set up for supplying washed coal to the steel plants were. The target with regard to these washeries is like this. According to the present schedule, the Dugda washery will be commissioned in 1961, the Bhojudih in 1962 and the Patherdih in 1963. In conjunction with the dates that I have given and the additional requirements—which cannot be earlier than 1963—I think these washeries and maybe other washeries that we propose to establish will take care of the additional requirements of the coking coal for the steel plants.

Now, some points have been raised based upon audit. Audit, as the House is already aware, is a very desirable corrective and I am sure the Corporation would be very wise and would benefit greatly by these objections. It is not for me to defend all actions of theirs. They are an autonomous body and it is for them to explain all these audit objections and to satisfy the audit about the various comments. These points are thrown up and whether they are substantive or procedural it should be the endeavour of the Corporation, in fact of all the State undertakings, to go into these objections very carefully and meet them successfully. They provide a proper yardstick. Whatever are the shortcomings that are thrown up with regard to the working or matters of substance, they have to be carefully looked into and it will be for the Corporation to satisfy that these audit objections are carefully met. I have nothing further to add with regard to these points which have been mentioned by more than one hon. Member.

A point was raised about the financial picture as is emerging from its working—naturally, a very important aspect. So far as the general price policy with regard to coal is concerned and also the general policy of exploitation, it is true that it is not essentially a profit making activity. I am one of those who firmly believe that State undertakings should work and add to the Exchequer. It is a matter of overall judgment as to what are the various points at which you load a particular industry by way of price, tax and the like. Coal being the basic requirement for industrial development, it is important.

Mr. Speaker: If income-tax is charged, what would be the result? Apart from any dividend, are they liable to pay income-tax?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is just like any other Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Does it pay Income-tax, It sets apart some amount for depreciation. Is there not a depreciation reserve?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is the normal thing which any company does. f there are enough of profits and it can be saved from income-tax by transferring it to the depreciation account, that is the normal thing which all Corporations do.

Mr. Speaker: No dividend has been paid on the share capital?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not for the current year.

Mr. Speaker: Is it proposed to allot something by way of dividend?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will be too premature to make such a commitment.

Mr. Speaker: In the present year's report, there is no dividend?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. There is no dividend. Whatever the profits are, they are supposed to be ploughed back and they add to the general reserves. This Corporation has inherited certain collieries which were started for supplying coal to the railways and the general loss or gains were part of the railway accounting. Therefore, they never bothered much about the individual profits coming from the various individual collieries.

There is one colliery about which questions and debates have been raised on the floor of this House more

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

than once, namely, Giridih Colliery. It is a colliery which has existed, as Shri Guha pointed out, for 70 or 80 years. That is on its last legs and the existing reserves are likely to last only for four or five years. There are a number of factors which have sustained so far the continuance of this. The quality of coal is good. There is a human aspect also. About 6,000 employees are there. There is a township and all those people are there. It is a question of judgment as to whether we should forego that coal, whether we should throw all of them in that state of unemployment or transfer them to other places. These matters have been engaging our very careful consideration. On this Giridih Colliery alone the loss runs to several lakhs of rupees—I think it is of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs a year. But the quality of coal is good. It is true, if they are permitted to charge a higher price for their coal there are buyers for that, but being a controlled commodity we have not permitted them to charge any higher price. It has also to be remembered that when good quality coal, for instance, goes into steel manufacture of which, again, the price is controlled, any increase in the price here will make them get the credit and they will push up the price there. So it is really a matter more of accounting, as Shri Guha pointed out, as to whether you show a particular loss in this account or in another account, whether ultimately this should be reflected in the Steel Equalisation Fund from which the outgoing would be more or whether it should be shown here.

The point of substance is that the working conditions are different, but so far we have been working these mines for two reasons, as I have said, partly on account of the good quality coal being available and partly on account of the human factor. But some thinking will have to be devoted to this. If this big chunk is taken out then the financial picture that emerges is quite reasonable. I do not want to go into minute details here, but that is a big chunk that is taken out of the profits. That depreses their accounts and makes them rather unrealistic, and the Corporation themselves are feeling greatly worried. They say that either the Government should reimburse them if the Government want them to continue the working of coal from this mine or, they say, they should be permitted to charge a higher price. Those points are receiving the careful consideration of the Government and it is hoped that some decision one way or the other will be taken in the overall national interest and not from the narrow angle of showing a profit share, because in the case of mineral development that narrow approach at each point is not a very sound yardstick to judge these various projects.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, the problem has to be tackled. The problem will solve itself at the end of four years.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We may be able to decide it even before that. Anyway we should prepare ourselves for the ultimate solution of it because even at the end of that period the human problem will be there, the problem of those 6,000 workers.

Another important point has been touched upon relating to the training of personnel. That is a matter which has been engaging the attention of Government, not only of the N.C.D.C. but the Government as a whole, and at all levels—engineers level, technicians level, foremen level and even workers level—a great deal has already been done. The overall requirements have been assessed and steps have been already initiated or are proposed to be initiated to ensure that trained personnel in requisite numbers are available not only for the current requirements but also for the requirements of the expanded capacity which is proposed to

be set up during the Third Plan period.

It has been rightly stressed that there should be advance planning because these mining projects take long to fructify and steps are therefore being taken by them, by the Geological Survey of India and also by the Indian Bureau of Mines to undertake advance drilling, and the advance action that is taken, I think, will provide a better basis for undertaking the expansion with greater confidence. I must say that the difficulties experienced during the current plan period will be a very good pointer and will create greater confidence to face these difficulties when we embark upon the bigger expansion programme envisaged by the third Plan period.

Another important point has been touched upon, namely, the question of transport. That is a matter which comes before the House again and again. As I mentioned a moment ago, there are certain inescapable requirements like those of steel plants, Sindri, and other coking coals. So far as that movement is concerned, that has to be maintained at a certain level. Therefore, whenever there are shortages, the impact of it is felt at places which are a little far away from the coal-producing centres, whether it is a movement above Mogul Sarai, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab or Rajasthan, or even sometimes in the South. That is inevitable, because all this has to be dovetailed in the overall requirements of the wagons, and it is not only the number but the places at which they are made available, that ultimately determine the actual availability at various points of consumption.

It has to be remembered that out of the total traffic handled by the railways, a very huge percentage is for coal alone I think it is about one-third or so. The requirements of steel plants alone—iron ore and coal—constitute about one-fifth of the total handling capacity of the railways. It is likely to become one-fourth before long when our expansion programmes take place. This means a concentrated movement to and from certain focal points. These points are always before the railway and with the complete liaison that exists between the railways, that is the Railway Ministry, and the various plants, together with the liaison among my Ministry, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it is hoped that the requirements at the various points of the country would be satisfactorily met.

We have to remember that we are not very fortunately placed in our country with regard to the location of coal. In other countries coal is interspersed all over, but here, it is concentrated over certain areas, and it involves long movement from the areas of production. It is for this reason that transport generally presents difficult problems.

In the short time at my disposal, I have touched upon the important aspects that have been raised in the debate, but other matters which have been mentioned are also important and I am sure that both the Government and the National Coal Development Corporation will derive great benefit by the points that have been raised, and necessary correctives will be undertaken to ensure better working of the corporation.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Natioal Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

17:35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 18, 1960/Sravana 27, 1882 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, August, 17, 1960/Sravana 26, 1882 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 2807—42

S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
439	Census of Chinese in India	2807—12
440	Violation of foreign exchange Regulations	2812—14
441	Hindi Teleprinters and Typewriters	2814—19
442	Joint Councils in Central Secretariat	2819—21
443	Sangeet Natak Akademi	2821—25
444	Army workshops	2825–26
445	Steel Plant for the South	2827—33
446	Air space violation in N.E.F.A.	2833—35
448	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	2835–36
449	Heat resisting material	2836–37
450	Artificial rain	2837—39
452	Costing for Bhilai Steel	2839

S.N.Q. No.

3	Non-payment of salary to Income-Tax Department employees	2839—42

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 2842—2931

S.Q. No.		
438	Hindi Glossaries	2842
447	Unauthorised withdrawal of Hyderabad State Money in Pakistan	2842–43
451	Life Insurance policies of Mysore Government employees	2843
453	Loan from U. K.	2844
454	Mountaineering clubs	2844–45
455	Government aid to Private Schools in Delhi	2845–46
456	Post-matric scholarships to S.C. and S.T. students	2846–47
457	Rourkela Steel Plant	2847—49
458	Public Undertakings	2849–50
459	Journal of Nain Singh	2850
460	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	2850–51
461	Infiltration of Chinese agents	2851

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
462	Oil Survey in Jaisalmer	2851–52
463	Scholarships in Humanities	2852–53
464	Increments to L.D.Cs.	2853–54
465	Suicides at Qutab Minar, Delhi	2854–55
466	C.P.I. activities in Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi	2855
467	Amount due to Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd.	2855—57
468	Refugees from Assam	2856–57
469	Liquidation of Laxmi Bank	2857–58
470	Science teaching in schools	2858
471	Accounts in foreign Banks	2858–59
472	Water supply Scheme for colleries	2859
473	*Ex*-servicemen	2860
474	Manufacture of trucks and tractors	2860–61
475	Common Reserve Police Force	2861
476	Training Centre for adult blind in Dehra Dun	2861–62
477	Marine Insurance	2862
478	Annual Reports of Public Undertakings	2862–63
479	Pay etc. of workers of Marine Department, Andaman Islands	2863–64
480	National Discipline Scheme	2864
481	New Asiatic and Ruby General Insurance Companies	2865
482	Post Matric Scholarships to Backward classes	2865
483	Recommendations of Election Commission	2866
484	Home Guards	2866–67
485	Pay Scales of Industrial employees in Andaman Islands	2867–68

U.S.Q. No.

798	Kakatiya Temples in Andhra Pradesh	2868
799	Secundrabad Cantt. Board	2868–69
800	Mica production in Bihar	2869

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
801	Steel re-rolling mills	2869–70
802	Branches of State Bank	2870
803	Collection of Income Tax	2870
804	Collection of Estate Duty	2870–71
805	Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi	2871
806	New Schools in Delhi and New Delhi	2871–72
807	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	2872–73
808	Engineering College at Palghat	2873
809	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2873–74
810	Oil Deposits near Surat	2874
811	Archaeological chemists	2874–75
812	Major and Minor Circles of Archaeological Department	2875
813	Salary Scales of College teachers in U. P.	2875–76
814	*Ex*-servicemen's colonies in Punjab	2876–77
815	Social education in Delhi	2877
816	Aid to undertakings in the Private Sector	2877–78
818	Agricultural colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Mysore	2878
819	Monuments in Mysore	2878–79
820	Archaeological finds at Ratnagiri	2879
821	Primary education in Orissa	2879
822	Treasurers in Central Universities	2879–80
823	Hindi Assistants	2880–81
824	Medium term loans for Co-operative Industries	2881
825	Technical education in Orissa	2881–82
826	Relief to political sufferers in Orissa	2882
827	Permanent posts in Clerical service	2883
828	Aid to Voluntary educational Institutions	2883
829	Multi-purpose schools	2884
830	Experimentation in schools	2884–85
831	Fire in Delhi	2885
832	Contract system in M.E.S.	2885–86
833	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	2886
834	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	2886–87
835	Business Management and Training Institute for Scheduled Castes	2887–88
836	Manufacture of film projectors	2888
837	Co-ordination between Coal Board and Chief Inspectorate of Mines	2888–89
838	Export of Opium	2889
839	Census in 1961	2890
840	Inclusion of Vidarbha in Maharashtra	2890
841	Indian Council of Cultural Relations	2890–91
842	Cultural Exchanges between India and China	2891
843	Hindi teachers' Training College	2892
844	Vishveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Punjab	2892–93
845	Women Teachers	2893–94
846	Kashmiri Language	2894–95
847	Training centre for adult blind in Dehra Dun	2895
848	Seizure of gold at Palam airport	2895–96
849	Morning and Night Schools in Delhi Factory areas	2896
850	Benaras Hindu University	2896–97
851	Requirements of Petroleum in Kerala, Mysore and Madras	2897
852	'Kalaripayattu' fencing	2897–98
853	Cave engravings in Wynad Taluk	2898
854	Civilian employees in Defence Establishments	2898—2900
855	Shortage of Geologists	2900–01
856	Slack coal for Rajasthan	2901
857	Junior technical school in Punjab	2901–02
858	Training centres for the Handicapped	2902
859	Seizure of goods on Indo-Goa border	2902–03
860	Eviction of Defence workers at Jubbulpur	2903–04
861	Smuggled gold at Santa Kruz	2904–06
862	Copper in Andhra Pradesh	2905–06

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
863	M.E.S., Kanpur	2906–07
864	Creation of New All India Services	2907
865	Delegations to foreign countries	2907–08
866	Technical Institutes for Tribal people	2908
867	Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care programme in Punjab	2908–09
868	Grants to Cultural Organisations in Punjab	2909
869	Import of iron and steel	2909–10
870	Security of Northern Border	2910
871	Youth Leadership Training Camp in Lovedale, Madras	2910–11
872	Study of Tibetan Language	2911
873	U.S. loan for development of Small Scale Industries	2911–12
874	Purchase of property by L.I.C.	2912
875	UNESCO fellowships and Scholarships in Humanities	2912–13
876	National coal Development Corporation	2913
877	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	2914
878	Commutation of death sentences	2914–15
879	Thefts in Connaught Place	2915
880	Preservation of Houses of Famous Personalities	2915
881	Abolition of Third Class in Post-Graduate Degrees	2915–16
882	Coal supply to Tripura	2916
883	Smuggling by Chinese Sailors	2916–17
884	Midday meals to S.C. and S.T. students	2917–18
885	Development Loan Fund Receipts	2918
886	Grants for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2918–19
887	Revision of Pay Scales in Tripura	2919–20
888	Bharat Sevak Samaj	2920
889	Sports in Universities and colleges	2920–21

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
890	Unions recognised by Government	2921
891	National Book Trust	2922
892	National Book Trust	2922
893	Ladakh border	2922
894	*Ex*-servicemen in Kangra and Hoshiarpur	2922–23
895	Supply of rice and oil to Defence Forces	2923
896	The Hague Conference on Broadcasting	2924
897	Artificial Lighting in Monuments	2924–25
898	Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras	2925–26
899	Department of Archaeology	2926
900	Recreation Centres in Government colonies in Delhi	2927
901	Pay of clerks and teachers in Government schools in Delhi	2927
902	Pakistani students in India	2927–28
903	Atomic Research	2928
904	National Physical Laboratory	2928–29
905	Donations from Delhi School students	2929
906	Handidhua colliery	2929–30
907	Translation of Tagore's works in Oriya	2930–31

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2931–32

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938 :

(i) S.O. 1503 dated the 18th June, 1960

(ii) S.O. 1504 dated the 18th June, 1960

(2) A copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption, under the Proviso to Section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 :

(i) No. 1/15/60-F.I. dated the 6th July, 1960 (3 Declarations)

(ii) No. 1/19/60-F.I. dated the 29th July, 1960 (1 Declaration)

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . 2932

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendments to the following Bills :

(1) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, 1960.

(2) The Banking Companies Amendment Bill, 1960 passed by the Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1960

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 2933—35

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Minister of Health to the Gastro-enteritis epidemic in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement in regard thereto .

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . 2936—41

(1) The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) made a statement regarding detention of Shri Prabhu Narain Singh, under the Preventive Detention Act.

(2) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement regarding breaches on the South -Eastern Railway

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 2941-42

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for the election of three members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve on the Central Advisory Board of Education. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED 2942-43

(1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 2943—3008

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha continued. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED . . . . 3008—64

Shri S.A. Mehdi moved the motion *re* Report of National Coal Development Corporation Limited laid on the Table on 11-3-60. The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) replied to the Debate and the motion was adopted .

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1960/SRAVANA 27, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960 and the Appropriation (Railways) No 4 Bill, 1960; and discussions on the following motions :—

(i) Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(ii) Naga Hills and Tuensang Area

GMGIPND—LS II—7997 Ai) LSD—25-8-60—950.